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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,271 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
B. M. L. MASILIA	4938	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
** SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4194	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Sexton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the ollowing dates :—March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, nd NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BORMIDA	,,	29th Mar. 1888.
BISAGNO	,,	21st April 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	25th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the ay previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Fearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3500	400	15th May
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3600	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	500	15th May
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. B. McDougall	4100	500	to follow.
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	26th June

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 31, 1888.

N. LAZARUS'
INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA;
AND OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COCONADA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th April, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Maugrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 9th April, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 16th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th April, at noon.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 ,, ...on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmugao every SATURDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO for Bombay every WEDNESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class Rs.	15 0
Do.	Second Class ,,	7 8
Do.	Deck without diet ,,	1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, April 2, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	S. Bear	25th Mar. 1888.
'CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Harris	3550	480	4th April
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	19th ,,
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE POCKET TOOL CASE.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.

THIS neat little Case contains Button Hook, Screw Driver, Gimlet, and Corkscrew, all made of Fine Steel and fitting into one handle; size, when closed, 3" × 1".

Price Rs. 5-4 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' TRAVELLING COMPANIONS.

IN best quality Morocco Leather, fitted with Fine Scissors, Knife, Nail Trimmer, Stiletto, Crochet Hook, Cotton, Needles, Thimble, Wax, Court Plaster, Looking Glass in Lid, and Receptacle for Buttons, &c., &c.; size, when closed, 7½" × 5½" × 2".

Price, Rs. 18 each.

Do. Do. in best quality Morocco Leather fitted with Finest Scissors, Button-hook, Stiletto, Crochet-hook Needles, Cotton, Thimble, Wax, Court Plaster, Looking Glass in Lid, and Receptacle for Buttons, &c., &c.; size when closed, 6" by 4½" 2".

Price, Rs. 13-8 each.

POCKET TRAVELLING COMPANIONS.
POCKET HOUSEWIFES.
POCKET CASES OF SCISSORS, &c.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES,

IN Sterling Silver, Crocodile Hide, Russia and Morocco Leathers, Calf, Pigskin, Lizard Skin, Tortoise Shell, and Solid Saddle Leather.

&c., &c., &c.

CIGAR CASES

In Russia and Morocco Leathers, in many different Designs.

From Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 15 each.

In Tortoise Shell, neatly inlaid with Silver.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 22-8 each.

In Real Crocodile Hide, with Sterling Silver "Hall Marked" Mounts.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.

In Calf, with stout Frames.

From Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

In Solid Saddle Leather, in a variety of different Shapes and Sizes.

From Re. 1 to Rs. 4-8.

CIGARETTE CASES.

In Russia and Morocco Leather, in very many new Designs.

From Rs. 4 to Rs. 9 each.

In Real Crocodile Hide, with Sterling Silver "Hall Marked" Mounts.

From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 20.

In Calf, the latest Novelties.

From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7.

In Solid Saddle Leather, in a great variety of different Shapes and Sizes.

From Re. 1-4 to Rs. 2-4 each.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES. IN STERLING SILVER.

Cigar Case, from Rs. 68 to Rs. 125.
Cigarette Case, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90.

THE NEW COMBINED CIGARETTE CASE AND TOBACCO POUCH.

Size and Shape of an ordinary Cigarette Case with a partition for Cigarettes on one side, and a covered Receptacle for the Tobacco on the other; made in Fancy Leathers, with strong Nickel Frames.

Rs. 4 and Rs. 7 each.

FANCY NOTE CASES,
FANCY PURSES,
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into the Indian Market is a sufficient indication of its quality.

CASH. per doz. Rs.	as.		CASH. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8

Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

"HOAR & CO.'S" Special Kit."

Will find the Largest and Best Choice in the City.

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT—2 annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

Every Traveller should procure their requirements from

HOAR & CO., THE ORIGINAL TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,

AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,

BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES, NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.

Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwarp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.

Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.

Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.

Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;

also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition. Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed. Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
RE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

BOMBAY,	&	POONA,
43, Esplanade Road.		1, East Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates. OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 9 annas

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. L & W.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

THE NEW "CAMBRIDGE" SHIRTING.

MESSRS. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE beg to call attention to their fine stock of the above—a material rapidly superseding the French Cambrics. The colors being woven are perfectly fast, and the material is unshrinkable and very durable.

Patterns and easy self-measurement forms will be forwarded on application.

Price per dozen with Collars attached.

Rs. 65.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,
Est. in 1870. BOMBAY. Est. in 1870.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality		Rs. 140,	plain quality Rs. 120.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do.	do.	Rs. 130,	do. do. Rs. 110.
500 ,, Single Shot, Winchesters		Rs. 65	

Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
,, ,, 100 ,, 500 ,,	,, 13	,, ,, ,, 500 ,,	,, 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

LIPP'S PIANOS
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY.
SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino from	24	0	,,
Summer Merino ,,	27	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear) from	39	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool from	45	0	,,
Lace Balbriggan ,,	24	0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants from	16	8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats from	36	0	,,

	Rs.	a.	
Summer Merino spliced seats from	39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats from	42	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool ,,	48	0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats from	27	0	,,

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs specially made and adapted for the Indian climat from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Tram cars pass the door to all parts of the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ANDERSON'S
ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY Co.
FOR A SHORT SEASON.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 4th APRIL.
OPERA
COMEDY
MUSICAL MELANGE.

The performance will commence with Offenbach's Comic Opera, entitled,

"THE BARBER OF BATH."
Followed by
GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE.
Scenes from the
"MIKADO."

To conclude with the laughable Hibernian sketch, entitled,

"THE IRISH FOOTMAN"
With song
"THE WEARING OF THE GREEN"
&
TRIPLE IRISH JIG.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN,
Specialities in WEDDING
SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN,
Bridesmaid's and Fete DRESSES
SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN,
Mantles, Millinery LACE
SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN,
Ladies' Hosiery and UNDER-CLOTHING
SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN,
Tea Gowns and LINGERIE
SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN,
BOMBAY and POONA.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

THERE will be an Election in JULY, to SIX EXHIBITIONS for the SONS OF OFFICERS, of the annual value of £50 open to Boys who, on June 18th, are over 12 and under 14.

In OCTOBER to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS and ONE DURAND SCHOLARSHIP.

The Open Scholarships are of the Annual value (on conditions) of £50, the Durand Scholarship of about £55.

The Durand Scholarship is limited in the first instance to the Sons of an Officer who was in the service of the late E. India Company or of an Officer in H. M. Army who has served in the Indian Staff Corps or has in any way attached himself permanently to the Military Service of Her Majesty in the East Indies.

For further particulars, with respect both to the Exhibitions and to the Scholarships, application should be made to the Bursar, Wellington College, Wokingham.

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Extra large size (two inches diameter).

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With MORDANT'S GOLD DOUBLE TELESCOPIC PEN and PENCIL CASE, with Revolving Seal and Ring to attach.

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NOURISHING, APPETISING, PALATABLE. Consists of the finest Vegetables and Beef in a dry state. A delicious basin of Soup in a few minutes. Invaluable as a basis for ALL Brown Soups, and a capital addition to Irish Stew.

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To meet a very general and increasing demand for a purely Vegetable Soup, Messrs. KING now introduce an article made entirely without Beef or Extract of Beef, forming of itself a delicious Soup, a basis or ground-work for all White Soups, etc. To the table of the Vegetarian and all who do abstain or desire to do so from fleshmeats this Soup must form a welcome and valuable addition.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation called for WEDNESDAY, 4th instant, motions will be proposed, (1) by T. Blaney, Esq., proposing to ask the Council to furnish the Corporation with an estimate of the cost of providing the stalls in the new fish market to be erected in the Crawford Market premises, with marble slabs on which to expose the fish brought to the market for sale, (2) by ditto proposing to submit the report of the Committee of the Corporation re proposal to purchase the Cathedral High School for Municipal offices and Hall, and asking the Corporation to appoint a Committee (a) to revise the requirements for the Municipal buildings as previously laid down by the Commissioner, and to give an approximate estimate of cost ; (b) to recommend the architects who should be invited to compete, (3) by ditto, proposing to ask the Council to report what effect has been given to the Corporation's Resolution as regards the erection of a line of shops over the northern arcade of the Crawford Market, (4) by Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., C.S.I., proposing that sanction be given to the sale of building materials of the Chawls (lately purchased for the extension of the Erskine Road Market) for Rs. 4,015, (5) by Sir Henry Morland, K.t., proposing that letter from the Acting Commissioner, relative to the rate of compensation awarded by the Collector of Bombay to the Swimming Bath Committee, for ground required for the extension of Mahaluxmi Battery be read and considered, (6) by ditto, proposing that Government letter asking that Government may be favored, as early as possible, with the views of the Corporation, on the recommendations of the Bombay Extension Committee be read and considered, (7) by Major H. D. Selby that the Municipal Bill as finally passed by the Legislative Council be referred to the Committee of the whole Corporation for advice on certain points.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay : Municipal Offices, 2nd April, 1888.

NOTES
ON
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 5th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome specially designed artistic household furniture of the best make and workmanship, by Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts, electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, a handsome strong Esquimalt-built, glass-fronted, miniature Brougham an English-built light comfortable Victoria, and English-built mail phaeton, a handsome strong Calcutta-built dog-cart, a pair of very handsome fast trotting chesnut waler horses, a handsome strong bay waler horse, sets of English-made double and single harness, &c., the property of F. KIRBY, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the tents, at Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite the Bandstand, the very valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood Frenchpolished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood cottage piano, in very good order, handsome China and Japanese table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, a first-rate Surat cow and calf, a handsome very powerful grey Arab horse, ridden and driven by a lady, English made lady's saddle with bridle complete, &c. &c., the property of Dr. P. PETERSON.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AT ESA BIN CURTAS'S STABLE, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 8th April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place on account of the concerned—

A batch of first-class country-bred horses, just received from up-country.

The horses are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Dock, the pucca-built, office and office furniture of Messrs KIRBY & Co., Engineers and Contractors, West Dock Extension Works, consisting of large writing tables, chairs, cupboards, pigeon holes, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th April, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. a next instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Grattan House," Cumballa Hill, the magnificent blackwood and teakwood substantial made specially designed artistic household furniture by Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, plated glass and crockery ware, a first-rate walnut wood harmonium by Soundy & Co, with eight stops, very handsome China, Japanese, and Majolica flower vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, magnificent library book-cases, singer's cabinets and screens, handsome large size Italian statues, Brussels carpets, a large size fire resisting safe on stand, chronometer and other clocks, large size wall brackets valuable library &c., the property of J. B. MURZBAN Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 178, Narayen Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill, close to Kesowjee Naik's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome artistic plain and open, carved household furniture, in teak, black, mahogany and walnut wood (specially made to order), superb German silverware of exquisite design (especially ordered from Europe), very handsome French porcelain of the finest quality, numerous table ornaments in fine Satsuma and Kanga ware, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome 1, 2, 4, and 5 light gas chandeliers, a first-rate, mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by Bennett and Co., with balls, cues, &c., a handsome solid mahogany pianoforte, first-rate marble clocks, large size old bronze figures, fish bowl with gold fish on stand, first rate iron fire proof safe, a large collection of choice and rare plants some of which are specially imported from home, garden fountain, &c. &c., the property of J. JANNI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from Mr. Robert Scott, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of James Donald of Bombay, an insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on a day to be hereafter fixed (unless previously disposed of by private contract) subject to particulars and conditions of sale, which will then be produced—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, for a term of fifty years, from the 1st day of March, 1883, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,419 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows : On the north by Ahmedabai Street, on the south by the road through which the Carnac Bunder sidings pass, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by the premises next described, on which said premises a large metal business has been for some years carried, on and which said premises were formerly in the occupation Messrs. Donald Hennessey and Couper, and recently in that of the said James Donald, and are known as "The Ripon Iron Works," together with the large workshops, godowns and buildings erected on the said piece or parcel of land and the machinery fixtures and effects now in or upon the same.

The whole of the above will be submitted in the first instance at one lot subject to a reserved bid, and if not so sold will be put up in lots, the first lot comprising the land and buildings, and the remaining lots the machinery fixtures and effects.

Also will be sold by Public Auction at the same time and place by order of the mortgagees and on account of the estate of the said James Donald—

All that piece of leasehold land, with the houses, out houses and buildings erected thereon, situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 215 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—On the north by Ahmedabai Street, on the south by a vacant land now or lately in the occupation of Moosajee Ebramjee and Gulam Hussein Allyhoy, on the east by the property, previously described and on the west by property now in the occupation of Jafferjee Abosh, which said premises are held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for a term of ten years, created by an Indenture of lease, dated the 23rd day of May, 1881.

For particular and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, and Crawford and Buckland, Solicitors to the respective mortgagees.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd April.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET-MAKER,

WILL OPEN, on the 5th inst., his FURNITURE SHOP from Byculla to No. 23, CHURCHGATE STREET, lately vacated by Cash Bazaar Co., Ld., where all sorts of Furniture, Silks, Tapestry, Velvets, Japanese, Chinese and Bukhara Novelties, Persian Carpets, &c., &c., to be had at MODERATE PRICES.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS in the land of the SEWLAI MOTILAL SPINNING MILL, at Tardeo, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 9th April, at his office at Mombadevi.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of rupees two thousand.

Plans may be seen, and copies of form of Tender, conditions of contract and specifications of works can be obtained at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per set.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MOTILAL SEWLAL.

Bombay, 1st April, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Baichows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against as owing money to the estate of the late Lieutenant E. H. EDDIS, 28th Bombay Pioneers, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE after which no claims will be considered.

W. E. L. CHASE, Captain, 28th Bombay Pioneers,
President. Committee of Adjustment.

Camp Surat, 30th March, 1888.

NOTICE.
SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the supply of 150 WAGGON COVERS will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at Dharwar, up to 20th April, 1888.

Tenders to be submitted under sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for waggon covers," and to be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money.

Particulars and specification of the paulins can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Wm. COEN,
Chief Storekeeper,
Southern Mahratta Railway.

Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 27th March, 1888.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.
A BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-3 hands high, Six years old, Well bred. Certified to be sound by Messrs. Scott and Co. No vice. Fast in saddle and harness. Can gallop. Would make splendid charger.....	850
LIGHT DOG-CART, by Lones, Vernon, and Holden (London), in good condition. 5 ft. wheels, Lancewood shafts with springs. Recently new.....	400
SET of HARNESS, by Dunnett and Company. Black with brass mountings. As good as new	100
ENGLISH SADDLE, BRIDLE, &c. All in good condition	50
The TURN-OUT complete	1,300

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NOTICE.
B. N. RAILWAY.

WANTED, a HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, on a salary of Rs. 200.

Applicant must be experienced in drawing and in the management of a drawing Office.

Applications with testimonials to be addressed to

T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Nagpur, 24th March, 1888.

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W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.

Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1888, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

2nd.—To Declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

Fort, No. 12, Hummum Street, Bombay, 19th Mar., 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 7th April, 1888, both days inclusive.

SALE OF IRON PADDLE STEAMER.

TENDERS for the purchase of the Madras Government Steam Tug MADRAS, built at Blackwall by T. A. Young in 1876, will be received by the Port Officer at Madras, up to noon of TUESDAY, the 1st May 1888.

2. The vessel will be sold at Calcutta with engines, boilers, masts, sails, awnings, spars, anchors, cables, boats, and such other stores as may be on board on the 30th March, and which will not be removed previous to the sale.

3. Each tender, before being opened, must be accompanied by a treasury receipt for a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the tender and before delivery is taken. The tenders will be submitted to the Government of Madras for orders.

4. The vessel will be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the date the acceptance of the tender by Government is communicated to him.

5. The following description of the vessel is believed to be correct, but any errors or misdescription shall not annul the sale, nor shall any compensation be allowed on that account :—

Tonnage	197 gross.
Do.	67 nett.
When built	In the year 1876.
Where built	At Blackwall.
Extreme length	123 feet 4 inches.
Do. breath	23 feet 8 inches.
Depth	11 feet 1 inch.
Number of bulkheads	Three.
Do. of decks	One.
Engines	Two sidelever disconnecting surface condensing
Boilers	One multitubular.
Horsepower indicated	137.
Do. nominal	75.
Coal that can be stowed in bunkers	66 tons.

6. The vessel will be open for inspection at Calcutta on applying for an order to the Deputy Director of Indian Marine on or after the 30th March, 1888.

H. A. STREET,
Capt., H. M.'s Indian Marine, Port Officer.

Madras Port Office, 15th March, 1888.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles ; Plaster, and 3 Special Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price complete Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, containing three Tinctures for External Use, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breast pocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Goodsy's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

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THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Britannia-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price : Re. 2 per phial ; packing and postage extra.

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MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 ; postage, anna 1.

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FOR APRIL 1888

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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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☞ The GUIDE for April has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bmbay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Mattra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Mattra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Aimere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozaffierpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengaland North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Visagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The Rivers Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Beriganj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggu. (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Peach Mahals.
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee and Wandair
Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Besoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra Mussoori, and Llandour.
To Naini Tal and Aamorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalk Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Julundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahore (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for BUGGY Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS :

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Thacker & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
SULSAE	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DHOLAERA	Curseljee Pessonjee.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co., and R. Bros.
LONDON	G. Street, 30 Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch, St. Brids Street, Ludlet, Circus E. C. ; Proctor & Co., Oxford-street.

INSURANCES.

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening of New Entrance, Victoria Dock.
Indian Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Lecture, Cowasji Institute, 6 p.m.
Bard. Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived, on the 1st :—Siam (s), from London. Yesterday :—Foyle (s), from Tyne; and Claudebaye (s), Shields.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Satara (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; and Henry Balckow (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Athens entered the dock on Saturday, the s.s. Waverly, Titania and the Inishowen Head entered and the s.s. Huzara and R. Rubattino left the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Foyle entered and the s.s. City of Canterbury left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Storm Queen entered the dock on Sunday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ended the 24th March shows an increase of Rs. 63,462 in receipts.

THE RUSSELL MEMORIAL.—We are asked to say that the list of subscribers to the late Captain Russell's memorial is still open, and that subscriptions may be sent to the G. I. P. Duncayne, Superintendent of the Prince's Dock.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Sankli Tank, Byculla, touching the death of Yesoo Antoo, a labourer, aged 30 years. The body of the deceased was found floating in the Sankli Tank on Sunday. There were no external marks of violence on it. An open verdict was recorded.

LECTURE AT THE FRAMJI CAAWSJI INSTITUTE.—The seventh lecture of the season 1887-88 will be delivered under the auspices of the (Gujarati) "Dnyan Prasarak Mandli" at the Framji Cawasji Institute, this evening, at 6 p.m., by Mr. Tiwanji Jamsheedji Modi, on "Physical Geography—the Earth as a Planet." The lecture is open to the public.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that Anderson's English Opera and Comedy Company will open a short season at the Gaiety Theatre to-morrow evening. A considerable time has elapsed since a theatrical entertainment was given in Bombay, and is therefore to be hoped that Mr. Anderson's efforts to amuse will receive proper encouragement.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Nathjee Jeetabhai, an overseer in the P. W. Department, who arrived here about five days ago from Dharwar, and is living at Cavel, reported to the police that his house was broken into on Saturday night last during his absence, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel and cash, valued at Rs. 967, stolen therefrom.

ROBBING A FISHERMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Guider charged Dondoo Harry, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 2-8, from a fisherman at Mandvie. The fisherman while purchasing some articles felt the accused taking his purse from his waistcoat pocket and immediately seized him and gave him over to a sepoy. Pleading guilty to the charge and admitting many previous convictions the prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

March	Bright ... M. Curry.
Overture	Paet and Peasant ... Suppe.
Valse	Espania ... Waldteufel.
Divertissement	Parisina ... Donizetti.
Ballet	Les Etoiles ... Eaton.
Polka (in Gallop time)	Jus Centrum ... Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF RAO SAHEB HIRALAL MANEKLAL.—We are sorry to report the sudden death of Rao Saheb Hiralal Manekial Nazar, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of Thana, at Agra. The deceased served long and faithfully in the department, rising from the lowest grade to a responsible and respectable position. He was in charge of harbour defences in Bombay for a long time, and he had succeeded in winning the most flattering testimonials from Generals Trevor, Hancock, Goodfellow and Colonel Merewether. Rao Saheb Hiralal was on the eve of retiring on a well earned pension. He leaves behind him four sons and a large circle of friends and relations to bemoan his loss. He belonged to a family which held responsible posts both under the Nawabs of Surat and under the British rule.

DANGEROUS CHARACTERS.—Constable MacCormack yesterday charged two men—Narayen, a Hindu, and Sheik Ahmed, a Mahomedan—before Mr. Hamilton with disorderly behavour in a public place. It was stated that accused were the leaders of rival factions and were always fighting among themselves near the Market. Information was given on Sunday to the police that both parties were expected to fight on the Picket Road, near the Market, and measures were accordingly taken to keep the peace. The police patrolled the road, and arrested the accused who were the first to come on the scene. They were promptly removed, but shortly after their followers commenced fighting, and on the arrival of several other sepoys they ran away. After hearing evidence in the case Mr. Hamilton fined the men Rs. 10 each with an alternative of one month's hard labour, and bound them over in large sums and sureties to keep the public peace.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Cursetjee Romanjee was yesterday charged, before Mr. F. Ryan, upon two separate charges—the one of theft of two gold embroidered caps, valued at Rs. 12, the property of Nowrojee Fakirjee, committed on the 29th ultimo, and the other of having in his possession two other gold embroidered caps and sundry article of silk wearing apparel worth Rs.27, suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The two gold embroidered caps belonging to the complainant were stolen, on the night of the date in question, from the heads of two of his children while at a wedding party at Cama Baugh, when a report was made to the police. The accused, who was found loitering about the Cama Baugh on that night, was arrested on suspicion, and subsequently the two caps were found with a Marwaree pledged by the accused, together with two other caps and silk wearing apparel. The accused stated that he had found the articles and did not steal them. He was convicted on both the charges, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

POONA CANTONMENT NEEDLE ROOM.—This needle room has started with the object of providing poor women with needle work and helping them to earn their own livelihood, instead of living on charity. There are 18 women at present on the rolls of the institution, many of whom have no other means of subsistence, and all are very poor. As the funds are very low, owing to so many former subscribers having left the station, it is with great difficulty that the usual expenses can be met, the small percentage of two annas per rupee not helping much towards house rent, matron's wages, &c. Most of the women work beautifully, and it is trusted that under a new matron the work will be satisfactorily finished. Ladies are earnestly requested to help in this good work by subscribing and also by sending work.—*Deccan Herald.*

ENTERTAINMENT AT POONA.—Last Saturday evening the spacious hall belonging to the Honorable Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, in Bhowani Peth, presented an amusing as well as interesting scene. There were congregated together a great many of the influential and rich merchants and traders of all denominations, both from the Cantonment and the city of Poona, to express in an appropriate and adequate manner their admiration of the work performed by Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, cashier of the Poona Branch of the Bombay Bank, on his retirement from the service [illegible] Government, which he held for 44 long [illegible]

THE NEW EMPEROR.

THE Emperor Frederick, who, with the Empress Victoria, and accompanied by Sir Morrell Mackenzie and Mr. Hovell, left San Remo on March 10th, arrived at Charlottenburg late on the following day. The reception given to the Emperor and Empress everywhere on the journey was most cordial, and at times touching. At Leipzig, in the kingdom of Saxony, their Majesties were met and welcomed by the whole Prussian Ministry, headed by Prince Bismarck, who, immediately the train stopped, entered the saloon to greet their Majesties, the Emperor stepping quickly towards the door and embracing him repeatedly. It was observed that his Majesty stood quite erect, the Empress standing by his side during the conversation with the Chancellor, whom she also greeted most warmly, Herr von Puttkamer and the other Ministers, were then presented to the Emperor, and paid their respects to his Majesty. The latter shortly afterwards appeared at the carriage-window and bowed repeatedly to those on the platform, who received him with the greatest enthusiasm, and when the journey was resumed there was a perfect tumult of cheering.

THE ARRIVAL AT CHARLOTTENBURG.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, describing the Emperor's arrival at Charlottenburg, says :—

Those who saw the Emperor enter the palace say that he looked "round with a pleased smile, as if to say, "Home at last!" He wears his beard shorter than formerly, and his complexion has become pallid. He looks older than he did a short time ago; but the expression on his face does not give the impression that he is in pain. On his arrival at the palace he walked into the vestibule with a firm step that resounded throughout the lofty hall, lifted his hand to his throat, undid the clasp of his fur-lined military cloak, and shook it from his shoulders before a servant could help him. The movement was so rapid that it had something reassuring in it. The step with which he mounted to the first story was also full of elasticity. There was a sedan-chair in readiness; but when the servants saw their Emperor walk as usual they concealed it as speedily as possible. A very touching incident is reported to have taken place between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck at Leipzig. The Emperor was on the point of speaking; but suddenly remembering, he took a pencil and paper and began to write. As Prince Bismarck looked on, his muscles slowly contracted, and ere the Emperor had written many moments tears were rolling down the Chancellor's cheeks. The Iron Chancellor in tears! During the interview with the Minister Sir Morell Mackenzie was in the Emperor's reuiring-room; and when Prince Bismarck had returned to his own carriage, Sir Morell Mackenzie was requested to see him. The Chancellor has suffered considerably from what he has gone through during the last few days. It was for this reason that Professor Schweninger accompanied him to Leipzig.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW EMPEROR.

The proclamation of the Emperor Frederick III to his people was published on Monday evening, March 12th, in an extraordinary edition of the *Reichsanzeiger*. It is in the following words :—

To my people,—The Emperor has departed from his glorious life. In the much beloved father whom I weep, and whom, with me, my royal house must mourn, the faithful Prussian people have lost their glorious King, the German nation the founder of their unity, the re-established empire the first German Emperor. His august name will be inseparably connected with all the greatness of the German Fatherland, in the recreation of which the toilsome work of the Prussian people and Princes has found its most splendid reward. By his incessant paternal care King William raised the Prussian Crown to the height of its great calling, and laid thereby the safe foundation for the victories of the German arms, gained under his leadership, and also of the national unity. He thus secured for the empire a powerful position, which every German had longed for but had scarcely dared to hope for. And what he had gained for his people in that much sacrificing struggle he was destined to strengthen and increase for the benefit of the Fatherland, by the long peaceful work of diligent government. Germany, safely resting on her own strength, respected in the council of nations, only aims at enjoying a peaceful development of what she has won. That this is so we owe to the Emperor William, to his constant sense of duty, to his incessant activity dedicated exclusively to the good of the Fatherland, seconded as he was by the self-sacrificing, devotion unalterably shown by the Prussian nation and shared by all the German races.

All the rights and duties belonging to me in virtue of the Crown of my house have now devolved on me, and I am determined faithfully to watch over them during the time which according to God's will I may have to rule. Thoroughly conscious of the greatness of my task, I will strive to continue the work in the same spirit which presided over its foundation, to make Germany a protector of peace, and to further the welfare of Germany in harmony with the Federal Governments and the constitutional organs of the empire and of Prussia. I meet my faithful people, who have stood by my house through the long history of centuries, in good fortune as in evil, with unbounded confidence. For I am convinced that, on the basis of the inseparable union of Prince and nation, which, independent of all political changes, is the imperishable heritage of the Hohenzollerns, my crown rests as secure as the prosperity of the country over which I am now called upon to rule, and to which I vow to be a just King, faithful in joy and sorrow. May God grant me his blessing and strength for the work to which my life shall henceforth be dedicated.

FREDERICK III.

Accompanying this proclamation is a rescript which the Emperor has addressed to Prince Bismarck as the approved servant of his Majesty's deceased father, and as having, therefore, a primary right to be acquainted with the principles on which his Majesty means to rule—principles that do not seem to differ essentially from those of his predecessor. Adhesion to constitutional forms and respect for the rights no less of the people than of the Federal Governments, the undiminished maintenance of the imperial army and navy, impartial toleration of all creeds and confessions, promotion of the material and economic welfare of the various classes of society, higher education of the masses, the checking of private extravagance and encouragement to all to live within their means, readiness to entertain questions of financial reform and of extended local government, the generous fostering of German art and science—such are the broad lines, as set forth in this document, on which Fredrick III. intends to rule, and in the pursuit of which he asks for the continuance of the Chancellor's experienced assistance.

The Emperor received on Tuesday, March 13th, a deputation of the Berlin Town Council, consisting of five members of the magistracy and seven members of the executive of the aldermen's council. His Majesty, who was accompanied by the Empress, greeted the deputation with the utmost cordiality. The Chief Burgomaster, Herr von Forckenbeck, before reading his address, expressed the sorrow felt by all citizens at the homegoing of the Emperor William, and thanked the Emperor Frederick for having returned to Berlin. The address was as follows :—

ADDRESS BY THE BERLIN TOWN COUNCIL.

Most illustrious and powerful Emperor, most gracious Emperor and King. Into eternal rest the founder of the German Empire has gone, guarding the peace of the world even on his death-bed. His death is mourned by all the world; his royal people are weeping, and his grateful capital sheds hot tears. Indelibly engraven on our hearts are the words, "Relying on a steadfast trust in the Almighty, my whole endeavour and my unceasing care are solely for the welfare of my beloved people." These were the words which the Emperor graciously wrote to us at the beginning of the year. They were his last words to us, and his pen was the pen of history. Most gracious Emperor, we feel with your Imperial Majesty the grief of a son for the loss of his father, the anguish of the commander who places the palm on his coffin of the Head of the Army, and the mourning of a Hohenzollern for a great Emperor. Most respectively we [illegible] to accept the humble expression of [illegible]thy. We admire the strength of [illegible]by a sense of duty, overcomes the [illegible] love of your most faithful [illegible]esty on your homeward [illegible]ands in a city whose [illegible]t vows of un[illegible]ur hearts, and [illegible]rayor for your [illegible]ul thanks to [illegible]d consort, and [illegible]ed a long and

[illegible]s listened [illegible]s deeply, [illegible]ierr von [illegible]ten by [illegible]uns as

[illegible]ession [illegible] you [illegible]nks [illegible]-

[illegible] the inhabitants of Berlin [illegible] a life. Then I think of the numerous proofs of kindness and deep sympathy for the welfare or the glory, the advancement of which during the past decades gave him special satisfaction. In like manner I have myself watched the development of Berlin, whose welfare I, too, have always had at heart, and for which city it will always be a pleasant task for me to work, always bearing in mind the proof of sympathy which have been extended to me by the inhabitants both in the happy and the sad moments of my life.

The deputation then withdrew, the Emperor heartily shaking hands with each member.

THE HEALTH OF THE NEW EMPEROR.

A report was current in Berlin on Wednesday morning, March 14, that the Emperor Frederick was not quite so well, and was somewhat feverish. The *Standard's* correspondent says he is glad to be able to contradict this report, and he can state on authority that the Emperor slept well and woke in the morning in good health and spirits.

Before dinner, which the Emperor takes at one o'clock, he was walking about for some time in the orange house, and he enjoyed the change so much that he returned there after dinner, accompanied by the Empress Victoria, Prince Henry, the three young Princesses, and the Crown Prince. In the morning he received Count Radolinsky, Chief of the Civil Cabinet, and remained there a long time in conference with him. Several other high dignitaries were also received. In accordance with the advice of the doctors, the Emperor refrains from using his voice more than is absolutely necessary, writing down what he has to say. Sir Morell Mackenzie, who sees the Emperor every four hours, never leaves Charlottenburg. He presents himself regularly at the hours fixed, whether he is called or not, and is often summoned at other times. Sir Morell does not wish his patient to remain too long in Berlin, but would like him to go to Wiesbaden as soon as possible. However, as the temperature there at the present moment is much the same as in Berlin, it will not be worth while for him to make any change for a week or two. He will probably start as soon as the spring weather sets in. The Empress Frederick persists in the wish to follow on foot the bearer of her father all the way from the cathedral to Charlottenburg, and with his own hand inserted his name in the official programme, which did not contain it when submitted to him on Tuesday for approval. This persistence in a desire which is very natural in itself is largely due to the fact that the Emperor, since his arrival in Berlin, feels, both mentally and physically, extremely well. Of this he gave, only on Monday, a brilliant proof when Prince Bismarck called to confer with him on State affairs. He read everything, knew everything, and took the greatest interest in all the points submitted to him. Suddenly a document, which was on another table, was wanted; and the Emperor had sprung up and fetched it even before Prince Bismarck could rise from his chair. During the last two days the Chancellor has repeatedly expressed his great admiration of the calmness and clearness of the Emperor when discharging business.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM LYING IN STATE.

The remains of the late Emperor were removed on Sunday, March 11, to the Cathedral in Berlin, where they lay in state till the funeral on Friday, the 16th. The *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs :—

The inside of the cathedral, which has only one aisle, is entirely covered with black draperies up to half the height of the granite columns. Above these the gallery is again covered with black cloth. The back part of the church has been made into a kind of sloping platform covered with black serge, and here all the floral offerings of the public will be laid. On the other side the high altar has been left in tact. At either side stand laurel-trees and lofty exotic plants embedded in a mass of flowers in full bloom. Large camellias, with thousands of snowy blossoms, and palm-branches of colossal dimensions, the latter twenty and thirty feet high, conceal the granite of the columns.

In the centre, on a dais covered with black velvet and edged with ermine, stands the simple coffin of plain carved work, with six massive brass handles. The choicest flowers lean against the foot, and a large crown of camellias, bearing the inscription "Kaiser Friedrich" on a satin sash, is placed in the most prominent position. Garlands of all kinds, from a colossal one of the pale lilac orchids to a tiny one of lily-of-the-valley, lie around. These are the offerings of the imperial family. At either side of the coffin stand three tabourets, with cushions of old gold and plush, on which lie the insigns of royalty—a ducal hat of velvet and ermine, the crown of Prussia, a diamond hoop with six arches in large diamonds—with a diamond cross surmounting the whole. The sceptre is in gold, studded with gems, an opal shining brightly in the middle. There is also the imperial sword, crossed at the handle, and a golden casket containing a medal of Frederick the Great, a relic particularly precious to the dead Emperor. Outside the tabourets stand six silver candelabras, with two rows of candles, each, thirty being contained in the first and twelve in the second. The candelabra seem to grow out of a bed of flowers, and fine branchs of palms are twined around the stems. Four steps lead up to the catafalque, which stands on a broad platform so that several persons can move upon it with ease. The coffin is placed horizontally, but the body is seated in it, the head reclining on two large cushions covered with embroidered white satin. The body is not covered with a shroud but dressed in a uniform of dark blue with red facings and wrapped in the heavy double cloak, it was the Emperor's own wish to wear. Only the following decorations were fastened to the breast:—The Black Eagle of Prussia, the Russian Cross of St. George, the war medals of 1814, 1864, 1866, 1871, the Russian war medal, and the Baden war medal. The feet are clad in leather boots. The face is covered most of the time with a thick white veil.

Prince William stood on the platform with a general superintending the arrangements and giving the last orders. He was there for more than an hour. During this time the officers of the Gardes du Corps entered to lay their floral offering at the feet of the Emperor. They were fifty tall stalwart men, with fine feature and dressed in snowy-white uniforms, their helmets bearing the silver eagle with outspread wings. You could see that they were picked from the first families of the land. As they knelt to say a short prayer, Prince William signed to the Master of the Ceremonies to remove the veil from the Emperor's face. Very aged and wrinled, but resigned and peaceful withal, he looked. He wears the forage-cap in which we were accustomed to see him so frequently. His arms are not folded over the breast, but lie at either side in military fashion. The "Gardes du Corps" moved slowly out, glancing for the last time at the features of their old never-to-be-forgotten monarch. Then the face was covered up again. Other officers followed, among them those belonging to the Emperor's own regiment, and these again made room for a fresh contingent. Every time the veil was removed for a couple of minutes. The guard of honour at either side of the coffin is composed of two of the old soldiers belonging to the Body Guard, with their sugarloaf hats, and of two cuirassiers. They are relieved every two hours, as is also the general who stands behind the coffin. In the morning only a very few people were admitted—the artists of illustrated papers, photographers, and ladies connected with the Court. At noon the Grand Duchess of Baden came, and stood for a long time near the coffin with both hands on the body, lost in thought. She looks aged with grief and tears, and is literally bowed down with sorrow. She was deeply interested in all the details of the arrangements, and did not remove the veil; with a womanly touch, however, she arranged some of the flowers, bending over the edge of the coffin.

After the Grand Duchess had withdrawn, the Empress Victoria approached and knelt down beside the coffin, her lips moving in devout supplication. On arising she placed upon the breast of the defunct Emperor the token of her and the Emperor Frederick's love — laurel wreath. Meanwhile, the rest of the royal family were standing apart. After the royal party had retired, the Crown Prince of Sweden remained for some short time longer in the royal pew. The public were admitted from one to five o'clock. The *Standard's* correspondent, describing the attitude and appearance of the crowd awaiting admission, says :—

The Lustgarten, as the square is called, was soon so overcrowded that it was impossible for the soldiers and police to enforce the regulation. In a short time a rush was made for the cathedral-door. Additional policemen and troops were soon on the spot, and the throng were for some time kept back. I was in the midst of the crowd at that moment, and I must say that the joking, laughing, &c., were very unseemly. The better class of the people, however, attempted to check the mirth, saying "What would the dear Kaiser say if he could hear?" As time went on, however, the good humour and unseemly mirth were followed by something worse. The people being admitted into the cathedral in very small numbers at a time, and several minutes elapsing between the entrance of each batch, it became evident to those who were a short distance from the door that their only chance of getting in was to push forward. A scene of disgraceful hustling and pushing occurred, the police and soldiers were completely overpowered, and the whole square in front of the cathedral-door was one dense mass of people all anxious to enter the building. Near the iron railing round the church, the soldiers, in a triple line, turned their backs to the crowd and forced them back; but this seemed only to add to the terrible crush. Women screamed, and several children who had been brought into the crush were half-stifled. As time went on matters did not mend, for the cries [illegible] request, and many women fainted. To [illegible] out of the crowd would, in many cases, have been impossible, but when any one was seen to be in a really dangerous position a mounted policeman would make his way through the throng and drag her out. This scandalous scene of disorder—for it is impossible to call it by any other name—continued, and was at its height at half past four, when as the cathedral doors were to be closed at five, the people one and all, made desperate efforts to reach the door. In consequence of this orders were given to close the doors at once. This caused great discontent amongst the many thousands who had been waiting since one o'clock, for only very few were admitted. The people had, however, to disperse, and when it was possible to see the pavement it resembled a battlefield where the combatants had been women. It was strewn with almost every imaginable article of feminine attire—gloves, handkerchiefs, hats, bonnets, muffs, and even petticoats, besides a very large number of broken umbrellas. Before the throng had assembled, the snow lay some six inches deep, but when it had dispersed it had all melted, leaving nothing but mud and the gutters full of water.

Immense multitudes flocked to the cathedral on the following days, but there was no repetition of this unseemly spectacle. The *Daily News'* correspondent telegraphed on Tuesday night :—

Anything more impressive than this lying in state it is not possible to imagine. The highest functionaries of the empire are grouped around the magnificent bed of state—Generals, Court Chamberlains, Ministers of State, the first of the land—in uniforms whose splendour and brightness the signs of mourning could not efface. At the foot of the sarcophagus stood a member of the household, with a silver-braided hat, a long staff of office in his hand, and his face veiled with black crape. On the lower step a row of fine stalwart officers were marshalled with drawn swords, each in a different uniform. The Emperor's face and head are to-day unveiled, but his complexion is not the colour of death—a bright pink, as seen in the face of a child when flushed by long sleep, mantles in his cheeks. Over the Emperor's head hang the folds, of the flag of his regiment. Below it stands the large Imperial Crown of Germany, its priceless diamonds flashing in the thousand lights of the candelabra, and sending out a radiance of their own. Beside it stands the Hohenzollern helmet of solid gold of rare workmanship, the visor lowered, and a rich plume of white and black ostrich-feathers falling from its point. To the insignia on either side of the catafalque have been added the golden spurs, the staff of military command, the chain of the Order of the Black Eagle, the seals of state, the officer's scarf, and the Emperor's own sword.

THE NATIVE ARMY OF MADRAS.

THE Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, as an ex-Governor of Madras, presided at a meeting held at the Royal United Service Institution, when Major-General J. Michael, C. S. I., Madras Staff Corps, read a paper on the constitution, organization, and interior economy of the Native Madras Army. General Michael reminded his audience that the town of Madras was founded by the servants of the East India Company in 1639, but although the merchants employed armed retainers it was not until 1746 that any attempt was made to raise and organize troops. It was not, however, until 1758 that the Madras Government began to raise regiments composed of inhabitants of the Carnatic, and it was thus that the present Madras Sepoy force came into existence. The lecturer passed in review the services rendered by the force when it was first instituted a century and a quarter since, under Laurence Clive and Eyre Coote, and after describing the changes which had since occurred in the establishment, he stated that the Queen's jubilee year found this Presidency army composed of four regiments of light cavalry (two being lancers), the sappers and miners, 32 regiments of infantry (two designated pioneers), and three of light infantry. The details of each regimental establishment were given, and it was shown that each cavalry regiment had its officer in the proportion of 12 native to nine European, while in the sappers and miners there were 22 European officers to 24 native, the European non-commissioned officers were 67, while the native force of non-commissioned officers and rank and file numbered 1,384. Each of the infantry regiments consisted of nine European officers, 16 native officers, and 873 non-commissioned officers and rank and file. There was a general mixture of creeds and castes in this army, but the cavalry was mainly composed of Mahomedans and the languages were many—most of the men being able to speak three or four languages. The Madras Sepoys could not compare, he acknowledged, in physique with the men from Northern India, but they possessed valuable qualities of general healthiness, sobriety, and power of endurance both of fatigue and fasting. In conclusion, the lecturer gave a list of the services performed by the army of Madras in different parts of the East, and included battles fought against the French, Hyder Ali, Tippo, the Mahrattas, the Poligars, the Chinese, the Abyssinians, the Persians, the Afghaus and the Egyptians in former times, and at Tel-el-Kebir and Suakin. Lord Chelmsford was among those who bore testimony to the good qualities of the Madras soldier in the field, and the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, speaking from his experience when Governor of Madras, considered that the authorities would do the Madras Sepoys a service if the followers within the lines were limited, and his Grace thought that while there should be more continous service of European officers with a Sepoy regiment, a judicious limitation of age in regard to native officers would be advantageous.

ANOTHER INDIAN FINANCIAL MUDDLE.

MR. SMITH, says the *Economist*, did not display his usual clearness of head in his reply to the deputation representing the harbour authorities of the United Kingdom that waited upon him on Tuesday last. The object of the deputation was to protest against the claim of the Government for the exemption of railway plant, and other materials shipped for the purposes of State railways in India, from the payment of harbour dues at the port of shipment here. And this claim Mr. Smith sought to defend, on the ground that by the Harbour Docks and Piers Act of 1847, it was provided, not only that goods and stores belonging to the Crown should be exempt from dues, but that everything should be exempt that served "a great public purpose and object," as well as all "stores used in the performance of public duty."

Now, either this public duty and public object, upon which Mr. Smith founds the claim of the Government, applies to the whole Empire, or it does not. If it does, then obviously every Colonial Government that undertakes the construction of public works has a claim to exemption from the payment of harbour dues here on all the material it ships hence. Mr Smith says that if the Government of India did not undertake the construction of certain railways, they would not be built at all, and that, therefore, the construction of the lines is "the discharge of an obligation to the people of India and to the Empire." In exactly the way, however, it may be argued that if the Governments of our various Australasian colonies had not undertaken the building of Railways, then many of the lines now existing would never have been constructed, and that as the interests of the people of the colonies and the Empire have been and are being promoted by the construction of Government railways, our harbour authorities should be compelled to contribute to the colonial needs. Does Mr Smith, then, mean to contend that everything the Government of any portion of our Empire requires for a public purpose is to be exempted from all charges at this side? In other words, does he mean that all harbour authorities here are to be compulsorily taxed for the benefit of Colonial Government undertakings?—for that is really what his claim amounts to.

Mr. Smith, we repeat, cannot have really intended to argue thus. His idea rather appears to have been that the financial interests of the Home Government and the Government of India are so identical, that the latter is entitled here to all the immunities and advantages that the former enjoys. If, however, it be the opinion of the Government that we are financially responsible for India, why do they go peddling about harbour dues when, by simply acknowledging that responsibility, they could relieve India from millions of expenditure? The rate of interest on the Indian debt could be cut down by at least ½ per cent. if the British credit were formally pledged as the security for it. In this way, at least a million a-year would be saved, and if it be the case that we are really responsible for Indian finance whether we choose to acknowledge it or not, why, in the name of common sense, should this money continue to be squandered? If the Indian Government is to be treated as financially separate from and independent of the British Treasury, then there is no excuse for taxing a section of the British public for the benefit of the Indian railway found; while on the other hand, if British credit is really inextricably involved in that of India, why should millions be wasted by shutting our eyes to facts, and indulging in a stupid policy of make-believe.

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RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

THE Bulgarian Government has (according to a Sophia telegram) up to the present taken no decision as to the advisability of replying to the recent telegram of the Grand Vizier with reference to the position of Prince Ferdinand, Dr. Stransky, the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has made the following statement to one of the Austrian newspaper correspondents at Sophia :—

Since the 9th of August, 1886, the Government has taken a firm stand on the Berlin Treaty, which constitutes the basis for a solution of the Bulgarian question. According to that treaty the Bulgarians freely choose their own Prince, who has to be sanctioned by the Powers. The first stipulation has been fulfilled, the second was thwarted by the disunion of the Powers. That does not oblige us in any way to modify our national policy. We cannot, and must not, allow it to deprive us of our freedom and independence. Bulgaria is not to blame for the present crisis, nor for the disunion amongst the Powers. We were robbed of our first Prince, and now they refuse to recognize the second one, who is quite worthy of occupying the Bulgarian throne, and whom the Bulgarian people consider themselves very fortunate to possess. It is impossible to foresee when the present state of things, so injurious for our country, will come to an end; but we cannot alter it. We will not give up Prince Ferdinand under any circumstances. Even if all the Powers support the Russian demands the Government cannot do differently, for we must not provoke anarchy, nor direct our policy against the will of the people.

Telegrams continue to be received announcing military preparations on the part of Russia, and information is said to have been received at Bucharest that, in spite of official protestations, there is to be direct intervention in the Bulgaria. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

I hear that on Saturday the Russian Ambassador went to the Porte to thank the Grand Vizier for the recent communication to Sophia. At the same time his Excellency suggested that as it was now established that Prince Ferdinand was a usurper, and installed at Sophia contrary to the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty, it would be advisable for the Porte to take steps with a view to his removal. M. de Nelidoff promptly added that this was entirely his personal view and in no way inspired by his Government. Of course, the Grand Vizier vouchsafed an extremely cautious reply, whilst thoroughly appreciating the distinction between the official and the non-official character of the hint. Owing to the death of the Emperor William, things are quiescent; but I have reason to believe that in the not distant future Russia will try to cajole the Porte to coerce Bulgaria, after the fashion of Greece, by instituting a blockade of the South Bulgarian ports, either with or without the co-operation of the fleets of the three Powers which have acted together in the last move in Bulgarian affairs. Turkish complaisance, I have reason to believe, will not go beyond the step already taken at Sophia.

GENERAL BOULANGER DEPRIVED OF HIS COMMAND.

THE *Journal Officiel* published on Thursday, March 15, a report from the French Minister of War recalling various circumstances connected with General Boulanger's past conduct, and the disciplinary measures taken against him. The report points out that the General recently came to Paris three times without permission—namely, on the 24th of February, the 2nd of March, and the 10th of March, the two last times in disguise, wearing dark spectacles and affecting lameness. After dwelling upon the serious nature of such breaches of discipline on the part of a general officer, the report proposes to place General Boulanger on the non-active list by depriving him of his present command. The report has been approved by the President of the Republic. The following was the report :—

I have the honour of bringing to your knowledge that, as in the course of last February General Boulanger, commanding the 13th Army Corps, had come to Paris without leave, I invited him, so soon as this fact came to my knowledge, by a letter of the 19th of that month, immediately to rejoin his post at Clermont-Ferrand. The next day, the 20th, by a letter addressed to Clermont-Ferrand, I repeated to that general officer the order which I had given him on the previous day, and I reminded him that 'Commander of Army Corps cannot leave the district of their command without a Ministerial permission.'

On the 25th of February General Boulanger wrote to ask me for leave to come to Paris for four days. I answered him on the 27th that as his presence at Paris at that moment might give rise to unpleasant comments, I could not grant him the permission for which he asked. I may mention that at that time General Boulanger's candidacy having been put forward in several departments, I had invited him, in a letter of the 22nd, to inform me whether it was with his consent that his name had been submitted for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. On the 23rd General Boulanger replied that he was a perfect stranger to what was passing respecting the Legislative election of the following Sunday. In answer to a fresh application addressed to me by General Boulanger on the 28th of February by telegram for leave to come to Paris, I reaffirmed the terms of my letter of the 27th, adding that the reasons which had obliged me to refuse him the leave asked for had lost nothing of their force.

Notwithstanding these formal orders, General Boulanger has come three times to Paris, on the 24th of February and the 2nd and 10th of March, the two last times in disguise, wearing dark spectacles and affecting to limp. On the morning of the 12th I received from General Boulanger a letter which was dated Clermont-Ferrand, the 9th, but which did not leave that locality until the 11th, and by which he asked me for leave to come to Paris. From all these facts it results that General Boulanger has been three times to Paris without leave and after having received formal orders not to quit his post. These breaches of discipline are the more serious as they emanate from a general officer, whose mission is to enforce respect for rules in the area of the high command intrusted to him.

"General Boulanger having already last October been the object for breach of discipline of a rigorous measure, which seems to have been without effect, I have the honour of proposing to you to place this general officer in a position of non-activity, by *retrait d'emploi*.

Retrait d'emploi involves the reduction of an officer's pay to two-fifths, prohibition of the wearing of uniform, except if summond to appear before his superiors, and the discretion of the latter as to his place of residence. The position cannot be prolonged beyond three years without involving a *mise en reforme*, or placing on the retired list; but till then the officer, like on in active service, is disqualified for sitting in Parliament, provided he does not resign, and get his resignation accepted.

GENERAL BOULANGER EXPLAINS.

M. Laguerre, deputy for Vaucluse, has received the following telegram from General Boulanger, dated from Clermont Ferrand :—

I am not fully acquainted with the text of the official report concerning me, but I can at once say that if I went to Paris it was to see my wife, who was very ill and confined to bed. The War Minister, who knew the motive of my application for leave, refused to grant it, although at the same time other army-corps commanders were constantly going to Paris without authority. The country will not be deceived, and will perceive that the blow is levelled at me not for having been in Paris but simply on account of the results of the elections of the 26th ult., although no interference of mine in those elections could be discovered.

The journal *La France* condemns the measure taken against General Boulanger. The *Paris* regrets it, but considers it justifiable, and casts the responsibility upon those who it says abused the General's name.

A Paris telegram says the removal of General Boulanger from his command has created an immense sensation. The evening papers publish special early editions containing the information. The Cabinet Council to-day decided to order measures to be taken for the preservation of the peace in the event of public demonstrations taking place. *La Cocarde*, the Boulangist organ, publishes a violent attack on the President of the Republic and the Ministers, accusing them of cowardice and treachery. It says General Boulanger will triumph in spite of them, and announces sympathetic demonstrations to-night.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A NEW RAILWAY PROJECT.

OUR readers will recollect that when the proposed Railway from Umballa to Kalka and thence to Simla was on the *tapis*, all arguments that could be urged in favour of the undertaking were repeated through the bars by one of our contemporaries, but the Government of India respectfully declined to have anything to do with it, with the exception of making the usual concessions to private enterprise. Now, however, when representations have been made to the authorities to permit the construction of a line by two companies, which would bring Delhi, Umballa and Kalka eight hours closer to Bombay, objection is being raised by that same paper. We think it is the duty of the Press to calmly review the *pros* and *cons* of the case before arriving at an opinion. The proposal has emanated from two sources, viz., Major Blunt, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and Mr. W. Duff Bruce, in connection with Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., of Calcutta. If carried out it would give a broad gauge line nearly due north from Delhi to Umballa and thence to Kalka. This "would give a broad gauge all the way from Calcutta to Kalka, while a portion of it would supply the means of effecting by a mixed gauge a continuous narrow gauge connection from Kalka to Bombay. It is proposed to connect Jeypore with Rewari by a branch of the Rajputana line, which would then go northward via Rohtak to Karnal, opening up a fertile country. From Karnal a mixed gauge would take trains to Kalka, broad or narrow

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1 handsome chestnut C.B. mare by an English sire, 6 years, off 14-1, very fast and a good jumper.

1 handsome bay Arab horse, about 15-2, broken to harness.

The property of a gentleman going home—

1 English-built single-seated glass fronted-brougham with a strong and fast grey Australian horse and harness a good riding horse capital goer and jumps well, aged, quiet and carries a lady.

1 English-built open carriage in good order, with a strong arab horse and harness complete.

The property of an officer leaving Bombay—

1 buffalo, gives 6 seers of milk.

1 cow, gives 5 seers of milk.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Tent No. 13, Esplanade, behind the Tramway stables, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a sweetstoned square pianoforte by Richard Lipp, a handsome strong victoria with a strong bay Arab horse and harness, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, &c., the property of G.E. Howse, Esq., the same comprises glassware, dinner and breakfast services, plated cruet-stand, ice pitchers, tea and coffee service, spoons and forks, French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining pier, card and washhand and dressing tables with marble tops, sofas and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, whatnot, measafe, screen, writing table, cabinets, lady's davenports, bat and ornament stands, bedstead, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Soehn, table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, oil carpets, bath and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, &c.

A P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness.

Property on view.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., consisting of crystal looking glass, fancy wall mirrors in velvet frames, iron side tables with marble tops, marble mortar and pestles, table mirrors, iron washhand tables with marble tops, marble flower vases, wall mirrors, round marble tops for tables, marble statues and figures, bath tub, large size drinking fountain with 3 figures, marble toys and ornaments, marble season figures representing summer, winter, autumn, and spring, marble busts, marble slabs in various natural colors, for tables and teapoys, marble monuments, garden pots, garden fountains, &c.

The property on view.

On THURSDAY next, the 5th April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Coorla Causeway, nearly opposite the Tramway stables, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-wares, crockery, and glasswares, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of G. H. JOHNSON, Esq., the same comprises glassware and crockery, plated cruet frame, tea and coffee pots, chamber candlestick and teakwood and blackwood furniture, consisting of drawing-room, dining, side, washhand, and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, camp tables, whatnot, measafe, book shelf, teapoys, iron and wooden bedsteads, writing table, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, sausage machine, pictures, bath and dispense-room furniture, utensils, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF STEAM ENGINES AND SCUTCHING MACHINES.

On THURSDAY next, the 5th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, at Sewlall Motilal Mill, by order of Mr. Sewlal Motilal.

1 pair of semi-vertical steam engines, 120 nominal horse, power by Galloway and Sons.

2 double and 2 single scutching machines for 48-inch lamps by Platt Brothers.

The above can be inspected on application at the mill premises.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE. A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 7th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Davar Hall, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and English-made mahogany walnutwood and gilt household furniture, handsome clocks by McCabe and French, with chimes, striking quarter, half and three-quarters of an hour and hours, and showing dates and months; another clock by Savory and Sons, striking half hours and hours, and also showing date and month; large size pier glasses and marble vases, handsome China jar and porcelain flower vases, a large size self-acting organ by Imhof and Mukle, of London, with six barrels playing very nicely; handsome ormoulu time-pieces and clocks of different sizes, hanging argand lamps of 1, 2, 5, and 12 lights by Nash, splendid chandeliers of 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 30 lights by Nash, 3 and 5 lights rich glass wall brackets and hanging globe lamps, also by Nash, musical boxes, playing different airs, oil paintings fitted with fifteen day, French clocks, striking half hours and hours with gongs; very rich hall carpets, table and wall argand lamps of best German silver by Nash, table ornaments, oil paintings, oleographs, and other pictures, &c., &c., the property of DADABHOY NOWROJEE DAVUR, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY next, the 10th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor) the property of K. TYRRELL LAMBE, Esq., consisting of sofas and easy chairs with cushions, handsome washhand and dressing tables with marble tops, corner whatnots, suitable reclining couch with wire mattress, iron bedstead, table and hanging lamps, octavon table, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On TUESDAY next, the 10th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction as their rooms (first floor), the valuable and handsome richly open carved and plain blackwood, teakwood, and mahogany household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, 1, 2 and 12 light hanging arg and lamps, by Tucker, table ornament, flower vases, a large size microscope on stand, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 31 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER, FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.

(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, AUTHORISED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2.

THE market has been closed on account of the Easter Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Fayle, 1,584 tons, Captain H. Gasson, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a cargo of railway materials from Tyne (March 4) for the G. I. P. Ry. Company.

THE B. and P. S. N. steamer Henry Balckow, Captain E. Abbarty, cleared out yesterday for the Persian Gulf. She has on board H. E. Hazi Mirzan Hoosein Kulikhan, the Persian Consul General, and about 162 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Satara, Captain J. C. Tice, sailed from Bombay yesterday, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf with mails and the following passengers:—Mr. Syed Ebhrahim and ——, Mr. Jawan Bin Alli, Mr. A. J. Ebhrahim and a Mahomedan lady, for Bussorah; Mr. G. A. Fankinson, and Mr. A. Pope, for Karachi; Mr. Sooleman Bin Yacoob, and Mr. A. R. Nid Basum, for Falia; and sixty two deck for Karachi and the Gulf.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Massilia	2758	S. D. Shellard	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Asia	3322	J. Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Tanjore	1402	Paine	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Belgravia	3276	G. C. Boothby	D	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Hajeen	1542	Newey	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1717	W. J. Rule	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cairo	1112	E. Elliott	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Broadadile	1416	J. Notman	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Waverly	2022	Calvert	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	L	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1757	G. D. Pearse	M	
„ Arara	2666	Mackinlay	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ China	1394	B. Fletcher	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Friary	1505	T. R. Evan	P	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Titania	2011	Garofolitch	Q	F. Janni & Co.
„ Athens	1493	Robertson	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

„ Glenmavis	1828	J. G. Wright	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid	..	K. Nixon & Co.
„ P. Hendrik	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
„ Storm Queen	1374	Irwin	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Hampstead	1448	Jones	..	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Lancaster	1147	J. T. Leggett	..	Captain.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Siam (s)	Weighell	London.
2	Foyle (s)	Gasson	Tyne, March 4.
	Claudebaye (s)	Elvidge	Shields, Feb. 29.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Satara (s)	Tice	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Henry Balckow (s)	Abbaty	Persian Gulf.

The steamer City of Canterbury, Gray, will sail to-day for London.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Clyde, for London, &c.
„ Belgravia, for Liverpool. New York, &c.
„ Titania, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Commilla, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.
„ Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1.

Young, Lieut., Bengal Comt. Dept., on furlough, from Mooltan.

Adams, Captain, Bengal, Q.O. Corps of Guides, on furlough, from Mardan.

Lavenon, Goner., Lt., Bengal, Bhopal Battn. from leave, from Poona.

Hancock, 2nd Lt., 9th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Satara.

Caulfield, Lt., Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Splines, 2nd Lt, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Little, Surgeon, Bengal, I.M.S., off leave, from England.

Stoddart, Major, 5th Bengal Infantry, off leave, from England.

APRIL 2.

Peart, Lieut., Bombay, P. W. O. Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.

Barry, Snegeon, Bombay, I. M. S., on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 31.

Leslie, Captain, Bombay, P. W. O. Grenadiers, off leave, to Poona.

APRIL 1.

Spilsbury, Captain, Bombay, R.E. on leave, to Matheran.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

88-87—Little, S F and N—Buttonbai *alias* Rambai vs Moolbai—Macfarlane, E and H—Part heard.

For further directions and costs.

200-82—Macfarlane E, and H—Mehrbai vs Nanabhoy Manockji—Little, S F and N.

Long Causes.

299-84—Payne, G and S—Bai Kesserbai vs Bhowan Jairaz—Nanu and H.

405-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola and others vs Kessowji Poonja—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

186-85—A F Turner—Wasantrao Bhaskerji and others vs Venayek Anundrao and others—Payne, G and S and Janardhun G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

258-87—Pestonji and R—Pranjiwandas Samuldas and another vs Govind Ramji—Bomanji and H—Part heard.

205-87—Chalk, W and S—Mungaldas Tapidas vs Khoja Gulamhoosen Vazir—Wadia and G—Part heard.

463-85—Little, S F and N—L A Wallace and others vs Meghabai—Hore, C and B.

151-87—Khunderao M—Gungavishnu Shrikisondas vs Moreshwar Bapuji Heghiste—Macfarlane, E and H.

239-86—Craigie, L and O—Kessowji Damodher Jairam vs. Khimji Jairam—Little, S, F and N—For argument of the preliminary issue.

295-29,774 of 87—Jefferson, B and D—Currumchand Premchund vs The M M Mody & Co—Pestonji and R—(S C C suit.)

(Before the Hon Mr Justice JARDINE.)

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

1-88—Jefferson, B and D—Dossabhoy Nusserwanji Francis and another vs Haji Ismail Abdoolla—Macfarlane, E and H.

For investigation of pauperism.

10-88—In person—Jijaji Shetiba Vanjaree and another vs Madoo Camaji and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

491-87—Jefferson, B and D—Jewandas Ebji Sewji vs. Khanumul Chundwani and others.

Undefended New Long Cause.

58-88—In person—Babaji Amroota Roopner and others vs. Bhimrao Bapooji Kulkarni.

Long Causes.

515-87—Mirza H K—J C Lisboa vs. Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Oomrigur—Little, S, F and N—Part heard.

78-88—Payne, G and S—Asla Nanji and another vs Rukhmabai another—(S C)—Part heard.

461-84—Shamrao P—Khetsey Musing vs. Bhunji Gopalji—Balkairhna and D.

499-87—In person—A pauper, Horumsji Sorabjs Sasoori alias Shroff vs Jamsetji Edulji alias J. B. Shroff—In person.

446-87—In person—Fazel Merally Rahimbhoy vs Saboor Sheriff—In person.

8-88—A. F. Turner—Harry Dwarkaji Thakoor vs J. M. deMonte and others—In person.

57-88—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Visram vs Ebrahim Karmshbhoy—Mansukhlal and D—(S C.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[FEE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH

JACOMB—March 14, at Frith Hill, Godalming, Surrey the wife of H E Jacomb, Esq., the late of the Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DOBBIE—SHADBOLT—March 7, at Exmouth, Wallace Houstoun Dobbie, of Dehra Dun, son of Admiral Dobbie, of Exmouth, to Florence, daughter of the late Charles Shadbolt, of Stamford-hill.

NEWNHAM—YONOVA.—March 5, at Moscow, Arthur Tristram Herbert Newnham, Bombay Staff Corps, son of Heurtly Newnham, Esq. late of the Bombay Civil Service, to Ekaterina Fedorovna, daughter of the late Titular Councillor Fodor Yonova, of Moscow.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—March 13, at Redhill, Lieut-Col William Henry Graham, R E, late H E I C S, aged 75.

LITCHFIELD—March 14, at Kensington, W. Sarah Elizabeth, widow of Major [illegible] William Edmund Litchfield, Madras Cavalry, and daughter of the late Arthur Brooke, Madras Civil Service.

METCALFE—March 8, at Harcourt-terrace, S W, Lieut-Col J Metcalfe, C B, late Bengal Army, of Aston House, Stevenage Herts, aged 70.

MILLES—January 23, at Rafaela, Sante Fe, South America, Aline Mabel, child of Edith and Alfred Miles, and granddaughter of the late Col Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, C B, of the Bengal Artillery.

MILLER—March 8, at Edinburgh, Adelaide Strettell, widow of Capt John Miller, late of the P and O Co, and daughter of Charles George Strettell, H E I C S, Calcutta.

WILSON—March 13, at Paddington, Constance Lawrie, child of Arthur Ross Wilson, C E, of Lucknow, aged 4.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COOMABAI—April 1, at the house of Mr. Sittaram D. Waslekar, Charni Road, Coomabai, the wife of Babajee Dadoba Pandoorang Turkhudkur, aged 29 years, 8 months and 27 days, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

HARLEY—March 23, at Leslie Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of Geo Harley, of a son.

VERNON-ELLISON—March 23, at "Abbotsford," Ambala, the wife of F Vernon-Ellison, of a son.

WELD—March 22, at Berhampore, the wife of M R Weld, C S., of a son (still-born).

WINTERBOTHAM—March 28, at East Hill, Calicut, the wife of H M Winterbotham, C S, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HATTON—March 27, at Sooramungalum, Salem, Hannah, the beloved wife of Ethelbert Hatton, Engine Driver, Madras Railway, aged 28 years and 7 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1888.

THE report that the Supreme Government was about to give effect to a long cherished determination to annex Sind to the Punjab was revived by one of the up-country papers a few weeks since, and we took the opportunity then to show that the reasons for effecting so great a change were no stronger now than they have been at any time since the idea first took possession of the mind of a few Punjab officials. It is, we have the best of reason for believing, too soon to speak of the project as having been finally determined upon by the Government of India, though it would be scarcely consistent with what is known to be at present in contemplation to deny that the idea has of late made some progress towards realisation. The Government, while they keep their intentions on the subject to themselves, are equally reticent of their reasons for again taking it into consideration, and it is not even yet too late to hope that the objections to the change which have until now weighed with not a few Indian statesmen and publicists may deter the Government and the Secretary of State from carrying out the intentions that have been attributed to them. So far as local reasons are concerned we have always held that no case for the transfer has been made out. Karachi has insisted strongly upon it; but this has been mainly when and because Karachi has been passing through periods of commercial depression to which, however, the connection of the province with the Government of Bombay cannot fairly be held to have contributed. Karachi, on the whole, has not suffered more than her neighbours and competitors; her times of depression have coincided with ours, and so little are they the result of a desire on the part of Bombay that she shall be held back in the race for commercial prosperity that Bombay is largely and sympathetically interested, through her own transactions, in the prosperity of Karachi. That the Punjab Government, whose operations have never extended within five hundred miles of the seaboard, can do more for a great trading port than our own Government, which from the beginning has had large commercial interests by land and sea under its care, is more than we can believe. The Punjab administration has yet to learn all that is essential to the new and important task which its admirers in Sind wish to see imposed upon it. There is, it is true, the hypothesis that the Government at Lahore, not having the interests of a formidable and jealous rival port to promote—in other words not having a Bombay of their own to favour to the detriment of Karachi—would do for the latter place what the Government of this Presidency have deliberately and of set purpose refused to do for Karachi. But we dismiss the hypothesis simply because it has no warrant in the records of this Government in any time of which there is any practical need to take cognizance. To any accusations resting upon such a basis as that the Government of this Presidency would return a plea of "not guilty," which it would be not only exceedingly difficult to set aside, but which can be established substantially out of the history of the growth of the port.

As to the necessity of ensuring that the place of Karachi in the system of frontier defence shall be properly recognized, here again we may challenge the advocates of the transfer to show that the course proposed has any relation to the object indicated. In the first place there is no danger lest the importance of Karachi as a base for the defence of the North-West frontier should be underrated. That is recognized as one of the most elementary principles in our military policy. The Government of the Punjab would never be more alive to it than the Government of Bombay, and if this latter Government were to shirk one jot of responsibility in regard to it the Government of India and an ever vigilant Commander-in-Chief would promptly recall it to its duty. Harbour defences, indeed, though the executive part of them is left to the local authorities, are virtually directed from Simla, and they would go forward whether one Government or another were in charge of a given port. It is necessary besides to ask, when the transfer of the province is advocated, whether the Bombay Army is to play a less important part in the military operations beyond the Indus than has been assigned to it since Sir John Keane took it through the Bolan in 1838. The advantage of having under one and the same administration the base of operations and the area from which the fighting forces to be drawn is too obvious to need insisting upon, and the transfer of Karachi to any other hands would inevitably lead to difficulties in utilizing the Bombay Army for future campaigns in Afghanistan. Thus of the two "imperial reasons" which are likely to be urged in favour of the transfer the one is non-existent, while the other, rightly regarded, tells against the change. Karachi will not be made stronger by it, while there is reason to fear that it would reduce the efficiency of the Bombay Army at the time it was most wanted. As to Sind itself, though we are willing to admit that the record of the Bombay Government in regard to it is not blameless, that they have been slow and changeful in carrying out the provincial land settlement, and that they have not always been as careful as they might be in choosing their subordinate agents, its connection with Bombay has on the whole been to its advantage. Sind has at all events been administered by a superior class of officers to any that the Punjab would be likely to supply it with for some years to come, even if it were much more careful in selecting them than in the Bombay Government have been. The Bombay Civilian proclaims himself to be the most efficient of his order; he is acknowledged by more disinterested judges of his merits to be not inferior to the Bengal Civilian and to be distinctly superior to the ordinary run of the officers serving in the Punjab.

It may frankly be admitted that the superiority of the Bombay Civil Service will be endangered if this transfer is made *sans phrases*, which in this case would mean without territorial compensation. The strength of any executive service is in the breadth and the variety of its experiences, and it has thus far been in the Bombay Civilian's favour that he has had to deal with diversities of racial, economic, and social conditions perhaps greater than those to be found in any part of India. A Presidency which includes a part of the Carnatic at one extremity, and touches Beluchistan on the other, is a fine training school for the servants of Government. But let Sind be taken from it, and a distinctly narrow experience awaits the Civilian of the future. The reduction of the number of appointments available to the service would be an evil, but it would not be the greatest evil. We should feel it most in the narrowing influences which would come into play if the area of the Bombay administration were made much smaller than it is—such influences, to take a somewhat extreme example, as can be noticed at work in the Berars for example. And it is not too soon to point out that a curtailment of the area of this Presidency by forty-eight thousand square miles, and that of its population by two-and-a-half millions, would strengthen the case of those who may some day insist that the Governorship of Bombay ought to be reduced to a Lieutenant-Governorship, a change that would bring with it a very undesirable loss of prestige, though the Civil Service might welcome an arrangement which would present something higher than a Membership of Council as the supreme goal of a Civilian's ambition. At all events we might take it as certain that the subtraction of Sind from this Presidency, unless it were accompanied by some counterbalancing inclusion of new territory, would be the forerunner of other changes, scarcely less derogatory to its influence. We abate nothing of our objection to the proposal, seeing many disadvantages in it, and doubting if it would exercise a favouring influence either upon Imperial defence or upon the interests of Sind. But if it is to come let it come attended with conditions which will give the Government of India no reason to regret its influence upon the prestige of this Presidency or the character of its Civil Service. We should look for no extension southward. The transfer of North Kanara from the Madras Presidency to Bombay in 1862 marked the extreme extension in that direction. But the reasons which actuated that measure twenty-five years ago might be called in aid of an incorporation of a part of the Central Provinces. North Kanara was taken over mainly because of its intimate commercial connexion with Bombay. If community of commercial interest is a good reason in one case it cannot be bad in another, and if the Government of Bombay were to take the trouble to take statistical measure of the commercial relations between this Port and Presidency and the grain growing districts of the Central Provinces they would go far to establish a case for territorial compensation in that direction in case Sind is separated from Bombay. It may be that the provinces partly merge into Bengal, for on the east and north-east they comprise territory that was once part of Orissa and of the south-west province of Bengal, and perhaps if General Chesney were of the same mind as he was when he wrote "Indian Polity" twenty years ago he might be expected to do his best to persuade the Government of India to undertake some pretty considerable redistributions of territory on that side of India. But on this side there is a sufficiently marked racial affinity in the provinces with the Mahratti-speaking districts of Bombay, and a line of division roughly marked from Nagpur to Jabalpur would give us an accession of territory that would soon weld with the ethnological and administrative elements of this Presidency. It would certainly introduce some new features, but as we have said, there is a rich diversity in the problems with which the Bombay Civilian has to deal, and a service equal to dealing at once with the Khoti system of the Konkan, with the survivals of the old service tenures in Guzerat, and with the survey settlements in Sind—all differing essentially from the Bombay revenue system proper—would not be disconcerted if an acquisition of new territory from the Central Provinces brought with it a new class of administrative problems. The commercial reasons for seeking compensation in that direction would be unanswerable as soon as the existing link between Bombay and the Central Provinces had been strengthened by the completion of the Nagpur-Bengal Railway. That aspect of the question is so important that when the time comes we expect to see it taken up in Bombay with a determination that the Supreme Government shall fully appreciate it.

OUR correspondent at Teheran in a recent letter mentioned the fact that the Zil-i-Sultan, the second son of the Shah, had been honoured with the Grand Cross of the Star of India by her Majesty the Queen-Empress. This was a subject of great satisfaction to all Englishmen in Persia with whom that capable and energetic Prince is very popular. His Royal Highness is an able administrator, and a lover of justice, and he is credited with favouring English methods, and being imbued with a high sense of the value of British friendship. For some time past he had been Governor-General of Ispahan, which made him the administrator of several provinces comprising the half of all Persia. When our correspondent wrote the Zil-i-Sultan was at the capital, and it was known that the insignia of the G.C.S.I. were on their way, and that the intention was that they should be presented to his Royal Highness as soon as they arrived. We now learn that the Russian Embassy took umbrage at this [illegible] of favour on the part of the British Gov[illegible] it is believed in Teheran that pow[illegible] been brought to bear upon t[illegible] ment to the detriment [illegible] this may be, it i[illegible] been induced [illegible] the Governe[illegible] attributed t[illegible] his Majesty[illegible] general be[illegible] turn out [illegible] at the [illegible] himse[illegible] servic[illegible] Russ[illegible] tim[illegible] Go[illegible] in[illegible] [illegible] distinguished military authority, "Persia had no special reasons to fear her, but now, when she is enfolded and overshadowed by this great Power by means of the railway which runs along the whole length of the northern frontier of Persia, which it could invade at a hundred points, we must expect that Persia will listen only to the dictates of her fears and her necessities." Sir Drummond Wolf, who is now on his way to Teheran, ought to have arrived there a little sooner. It was very ill-advised to leave the British Embassy at Teheran untenanted for so long an interval, when it was perfectly well understood that Russia was actuated by a desire to strengthen her influence there by any means ready to her hand. The untimely decoration conferred on the Zil-i-Sultan furnished an opportunity which the astute Russian diplomacy was not likely to overlook

...GRAMS.

...S TELEGRAMS.]

...ICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 1.

...reycinet and Goblet will co-operate ...oquet in the task of forming a Cabinet.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, APRIL 1.

...ws has been received here that the Negus ...declined to accept the conditions of peace ...bmitted by General San Marzano in behalf of Italy.

The Negus has, however, withdrawn his troops facing the Italian positions to a better watered locality.

TRANSFER OF THE PATENTS OFFICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

It is in contemplation to transfer the Patents Office from the Home to the Revenue Department.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. A. Blandford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has been granted an extension of three months' leave prior to retirement.

Mr. J. Hewett, Under-Secretary, Home Department, goes on three months' leave, and Mr. W. Macpherson, Under-Secretary, Revenue Department, officiates for him.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Sir Charles Elliott and Colonel Conway had a narrow escape last Thursday while travelling over the Bengal-Nagpur Branch Railway. A rail had been removed by some unknown party and the goods train that had just preceded their train got derailed, nine wagons being smashed.

THE PIG-STICKING TOURNAMENT IN GUZERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 1.

THE GUZERAT CUP.

First chance, second heat, winner, Mr. Holland.
Second chance, first heat, winner, Mr. H. Symons' Lapwing.
Second heat, winner, Mr. Littleton's Albatross.
Third heat, Mr. Templar.
The Cup now lies between Mr. Templar, Mr. H. Symons and Mr. Littleton.

THE SALMON PONY CUP.

First heat, winner, Mr. Askwith.
Second heat, winner, Mr. Holland.
Third heat, winner, Mr. Braid.
The final lies between these three.
The weather and sport were good. Both competitions will probably be finished on Monday.

APRIL 2.

The Guzerat Cup was won by Littleton, beating H. Symons and Templar. It was a grand run over an open country, and Albatross beat every horse handsomely. Littleton won every heat he tried for throughout the meeting.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, APRIL 2.

This afternoon the Industrial Exhibition was opened by the Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., in the presence of Sirdars and principal officials. The exhibits displayed were from all the districts of Kolhapur and some of the Southern Maratha Country States. The exhibition remains open for ten days.

AFFAIRS IN LUS BEYLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 2.

Sir Robert Sandeman, the Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan, arrived at Karachi on the 30th March on the way to Lus Beyla. Up to date affairs in that State remained in the same condition as at the time of Jam Mir Khan's death. His eldest son is still in confinement. It is understood that it is not contemplated to allow him to succeed Musmad. It is reported that he has asked the Government of India for permission to resign in favour of his eldest son, Kamal Khan. He feels, after the serious quarrel with his father, that it is best that he retire to private life.

The other claimant to the throne of Beyla is a younger son of the late Jam by his second wife, named Mir Yakub Khan. His mother is of respectable parentage, but does not belong to the Beyla; nor is connected with the State. Her son's succession would bring into the Beyla territories an entirely new condition of affairs.

When the Government of India makes its decision regarding the succession, consideration will doubtless be given to the Jam's request that the Government should do their best for his family; and he left everything in their hands.

The State is perfectly quiet. Doubtless all will accept thankfully and abide by the decision of Government whenever it is promulgated. It should be remembered of the eldest son that previous to the quarrel with his father and when he was himself *de facto* ruler chiefly by his intercession his father was released from prison. It was only after his father had intrigued to supersede him in the succession that he quarrelled. His plea to resign in favour of his son rather than his younger brother is worthy of consideration.

Sir Robert Sandeman leaves Karachi on the 3rd instant for Lus Beyla.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Pandora, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Berenice, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

APRIL 2.

The Italian mail steamer Singapore left here for Bombay on the evening of the 1st inst.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 2.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Thames, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 2.

The French mail steamer Amadyr, from China, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 1.

10 p.m.	79·6

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	84·5
2 p.m.	86·8
4 p.m.	86·6

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 16.

It would seem as if there were really something in the suggestion I made last week about Frederick III., far-fetched as the idea may have appeared. You will remember I expressed the opinion that the exaltation to high and responsible office, the assumption of imperial authority, might do more towards enabling the Emperor to conquer his malady than all the drugs prescribed by the doctors. So far events have justified the forecast. Mind has triumphed over matter. The soul has conquered the body. The reserves have been called upon; they have responded to the call, and, except that his voice is not yet in order, the man who was believed to be sick unto death has performed his kingly and imperial duties without pause and without haste. I speak against the medical case in what I say, but I should not be surprised if Frederick III. were really to find himself so much invigorated, after being so long laid aside, by the assumption of power and authority as to stay the progress of his malady and suffer nothing worse than speechlessness. If the disease can be prevented spreading from the larynx and is confined to that organ, or that organ be excised, there is no reason why the Emperor should not enjoy a long spell of life and power. It may be that my hopes colour my belief, but I do cherish the belief that something of the kind will occur. Anyhow, let the future reveal what it may in these respects, to this present writing the Emperor has shown a courage and heartiness which is a distinct gain to a flaccid and gainsaying generation. He is exhibiting in civil life heroism and devotion to duty of the highest character; naught but good can come to the natures of men from a contemplation of his conduct. Indeed, admirable as are his address to his people and his letter to Prince Bismarck, the Emperor's example is more potent for good and its influence greater than the well-devised, the wise and thoughtful words he has written. Nevertheless, even if Frederick III. regains vigour and has a long reign before him, he is not going to find the Crown more easy than do kings in general. I hear privately from Berlin that when the Emperor begins to put his policy into practice, however cautiously he may go to work, serious trouble will begin. The Empress Victoria is not popular; a fury as discreditable as the *Judenhatze* of a few years ago, which she so strongly rebuked, is cherished against her by many Germans, and will lead to the most malignant misrepresentation of all her acts. It is a satisfaction to know that the Empress is as wise as she is clever, and she may be able to live down this feeling. But one of her foes is of her own household. The stories afloat about the ungraciousness of the Crown Prince towards his mother are not all fables. Prince William is, in some respects, ill-conditioned, and besides is a favourite with the majority of Germans because of his devotion to the army, his militarism generally, and his personification of Teutonic prejudices. If they have no physical ills to combat the new Emperor and Empress have no easy task before them; as it is, they occupy a position of responsibility and active effort which might appal the strongest. The familiar and hackneyed phrase on subjects' lips may, in respect to their Majesties, be uttered with much sincerity, "God save the Emperor and Empress."

General Boulanger's dismissal has caused some talk, but nobody views the incident with alarm. There seems little doubt the General's fame is only of the Music Hall, not even of the Boulevards. If this is so he will prove to be of no danger to the State and will speedily reach a level of obscurity. He has already proved the subject of laughter and ridicule. As we all know, because (if for nothing else) we have been told so oftentimes, "Ridicule kills in France." The General's blue spectacles as a disguise are more mirth provoking than was Louis Napoleon's tame eagle at Boulogne. There is no recovery from the spectacles if there were from the bird. The comic man and a chambermaid, at the Varieties Theatre, in Paris last night, brought down the house with humorous allusions to blue spectacles as an *incognito*.

Parliament has been uncommonly interesting this week. In a separate article I give you my impressions of the debate on India initiated by Mr. Slagg. But, in other ways, both Houses of the Legislature have been active and entertaining. In the Lords we have dealt a blow at the foreigner by prohibiting railway companies from establishing any preferential rates for foreign goods, we have—in the same place—taken up a "bitter cry" from East London, and are embarked on enquiries which are certain to be followed by socialistic legislation. As if these two things were not enough in one week for an institution which Mr. Labouchere would have us believe is moribund, the Fair Trade and Free Trade battle has been opened, and Free Trade has drawn first blood. There is something almost bewildering in the forcefulness with which Lord Salisbury spoke on this question. Under the influence of the Oxford resolution, when the representatives of over one thousand Conservative Associations voted clamourously for Fair Trade legislation, and Lord Hartington's assertion that Free Trade was of secondary importance compared with the maintenance of the Union, we had begun to think that Fair Trade theories would be, if only tentatively, put into practical shape. The Fair Traders themselves expected soon to be engaged in shaping constructive legislation, the effect of which legislation was to make England happy once more. Not content with this they expected to include India and the Colonies within the scope of their beneficence. Upon all the warm ardour and generous anticipation which were filling the hearts of Mr. Howard Vincent, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd, and other apostles, has fallen a wet blanket—a blanket so very wet that all the rain which falls on the chaunts during a whole monsoon might be in it. Lord Salisbury out-Brighted John Bright. I do not wish to burden this letter with quotations, otherwise I should be sorely tempted to transfer some of Lord Salisbury's most vigorous passages to this paragraph. He leaves no doubt on anybody's mind as to what he means. He challenges the Fair Traders to raise the issue squarely and he will then meet them point by point. He believes there is finality in politics, and that so far as the economic phases of the question are concerned, the book was closed when Cobden and Bright successfully agitated. Lord Salisbury is satisfied that all there is of economic truth has been spoken so far as Free Trade is concerned. This is not all. Political economy and practical politics may differ, and what in an economic sense may be right may for practical and political purposes be wrong. "Oh! no," replies Lord Salisbury, "not in respect to this question. When Sir Robert Peel introduced his great proposal the political argument weighed more heavily in his mind than even the economical argument." This statement is followed by threats of division of classes that would almost produce civil war. And so on. In regard to all which I simply desire to remark that in the present state of inaction which marks the Cobden Club that it would be only honest on the part of Mr. T. B. Potter, M. P., to hand over the subscriptions of its members to the Marquis of Salisbury. The Tory Prime Minister is doing more for Free Trade and against Fair Trade than all the Cobdenites put together.

The Merchandise Marks Act and India's interest therein was the subject of a short and interesting debate in the Lords last night. It would have been hard if, after all the discursive topics their Lordships have dealt with this week, they could have found nothing to say about India. You will see that Lord Herschell acted on the initiative taken by your Chamber of Commerce, which seems to have spoken first and most loudly on what is an important question alike for British traders and British shipping. Lord Cross's reply was a satisfactory one, so far as he was concerned, but very unsatisfactory in the particulars it gave of circumlocution in India. Note the dates: In June last year Bombay petitions the India Office; the India Office communicates with the Indian Government, presumably within three months,—say in September. No answer received. Another despatch (date not stated) is sent from the India Office to Simla. Still no answer. At last, on February 29, when Lord Herschell had given notice of his intention to move in this matter, the Secretary of State telegraphs for an immediate reply and expects to receive it shortly. It is to be hoped, when the report is received and action upon it is determined on, that an acceleration of pace may mark future proceedings. The Bombay Chamber should constitute itself a spur of Mexican size and strength, and give the Government no peace until this salutary legislation is adopted. Take heed of Lord Salisbury's curious little speech at the close of the debate: "gibes and flouts" of a negative character abound. In a smaller man the criticism would be called captious.

The House of Lords, however, has not monopolised the attention of politicians. In the House of Commons the new rules are at work, late sittings are almost unknown, and the closure is nightly applied by men on either side with a gay heart. So superior have we risen to all party prejudices that within four or five years of bundling Mr. Bradlaugh neck and crop out of the House, splitting his coat from top to bottom, and imprisoning him in the Clock Tower, we help him to pass a Bill for the Abolition of Oaths and give him a cool hundred of a majority! The great iconoclast mounted his triumphal car on Wednesday afternoon, and among the slaves harnessed to his chariot were Lord Randolph Churchill and the present Solicitor-General, Sir E. Clarke. Affecting spectacle! Mr. Bradlaugh, however, is much mistaken if he thinks the Queen's signature will be appended to his Bill this Session, and thereby making it an Act of the Realm. "Thank God!" (I use the phrase while still the Oaths Abolition Bill will let me) "we have still a House of Lords!" The Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Bishops, and noble Lords, generally, will take care that the Oath is not so easily disposed of as Mr. Bradlaugh may think it to be. The Bill will get through the House of Commons only to be rejected in the House of Lords. One Conservative journal at least is very angry on the subject. The *St. Stephen's Review* of to-day says:—"If the Conservative Party, having kept Mr. Bradlaugh out of the House so long on this very question, now permits him to pass his Oaths Bill, the Conservative Party is a disgracefully organised hypocrisy."

You will have heard that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has at length, a week's refreshment after his imprisonment troubles having been obtained, begun to speak. He was one of the patriots *feted* the night before last at Manchester. The first thing he does is to repeat his statement about Mr. Balfour's kindly intentions towards Irish Nationalists last autumn, and to challenge denial or disproof. The position is an awkward one, and whether Mr. Balfour can be induced to sit quietly under the imputation put upon him remains to be seen. I am told that if he does not take any notice of Mr. Blunt's speech questions will be asked in the House. I doubt very much, however, whether the Speaker would allow questions on such a topic to appear on the paper.

Before I leave politics I should like to allude to two rumours relating to what—though temporarily in the background—is still the great question of the hour, Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain's friends believe and openly state that he has prepared a scheme of local self-government for Ireland of so comprehensive and yet of so Conservative a character that when he unfolds it this will follow:—Every Unionist and all the moderate Gladstonians will vote for it, and the Irish ghost will once for all be laid. It is admitted that the Nationalists will not be satisfied, but they and their Liberal allies will be in so great a minority that their action would not count. I am not sanguine that Mr. Chamberlain will do what is stated. Any measure for Ireland, be it brought in by whomsoever it may, which does not secure the support of the Irish representatives, is doomed to failure. The other rumour points in altogether another direction. It is Mr. Chamberlain and his brother Unionists who are to be dished, and not Mr. Gladstone. The moderate Dissentient Liberals, represented by Sir John Lubbock and others of like character, are said to be in communication with the Liberal leader with a view to finding a *modus vivendi* on the Irish question and the partial re-uniting at least of the Liberal ranks assured. Something of the kind, I believe, is really in the wind, but nothing practical is likely to come of it. The next general election, when it comes upon us, will find the line of demarcation between Unionists and Home Rulers as wide as it is now, and it will be for the country to settle the matter. That decision will be a settlement in reality, for the whole people will have so thoroughly mastered the *pros* and *cons* of the question as to be able to speak with authority. This was not the state of the case in 1886.

Except on the Stock Exchange Mr. Goschen's scheme of conversion is not popular. It has not yet been approved in the House. Mr. Gladstone was civil to its author, but postponed criticism and withheld approval. For my own part I do not like the scheme. I think it will do more harm than good. It will be the occasion of considerable suffering in quiet households and among persons of small fixed incomes who prefer the security of Consols to all other Stocks. Some years ago, when editing a provincial daily paper in this country, after urging a scheme of conversion affecting the Municipal debt, I was led to look closely into the conversion of the National debt. At first I was most eager in favour of such a course as Mr. Goschen is recommending, but careful investigation did not show conversion to be the best mode either for the present generation or for future generations, whose burdens we ought to lighten as much as possible. Sir Edward Watkin has set forth a plan which has much more of merit in it than can be found in Mr. Goschen's "complicated foreign loan prospectus," and, further, which, if carried out, would benefit Indian tea and coffee growers and other industries. The plan is that the debt instead of being converted from threes to two-and-a-halfs and the Stafford Northcote plan of paying off £7,000,000 a year continued—(that £7,000,000, by the way is to the English financier what the Famine Fund has been to the Indian Finance Minister, a thing to boot)—the debt should be converted into ninety-nine years' annuities. This could be done for one-and-three-quarter millions per annum, and would leave five-and-a-quarter free (as Sir Edward suggests) to reduce the taxes on tea, coffee, &c. In addition, on a specified date, the debt would have disappeared. Trade would receive an impetus both in India and in England and the present depressions removed without tampering with Lord Salisbury's Ark of the Covenant—Free Trade. Or, there is another and may be a better way of disposing, for a few years at least, of the five millions, and that is to use it for setting our Imperial House thoroughly in order and so increasing our Navy as to make every one of our main navigation-routes safe from anything but a casual attack. There are some fine problems to be settled in our English state-craft, if only our statesmen would look far enough ahead. Mr. Goschen, I fear, is not physically short-sighted merely.

The Swedish royal romance yesterday reached the stage at which novelists generally consider romance ends. We accompany the heroine to the altar, we admire her orange blossoms and are charmed with her veiled loveliness, and then she passes from our sight;—the story is told. Prince Oscar and Miss Munck were married yesterday. I hope the affection which has led them to violate courtly etiquette may be theirs through a long life, and that to the end they may be sweethearts still. It was not because I wished to drop a sentimental tear over these interesting lovers that I have referred to the incident at Bournemouth, but to direct your attention to some curious correspondence in the *Guardian* of this week. The letters were deemed worthy by the editor of the *Times* of appropriation, and are to be found in page 13 of yesterday's issue of Mr. Walter's paper. A clerical schoolmaster, was incensed at the desecration of a Protestant Church by the solemnisation in it of a Lutheran marriage. His soul was so much vexed within him that he wrote to his Diocesan, the Bishop of Winchester, who replied, and several letters passed on each side. Such a pitiful exhibition of narrow-minded intolerance as these letters show has seldom been seen. I prefer not to characterise in the terms deserved the pettiness and poverty of spirit and imagination which are displayed. It is a pity such a pretty romance, such a striking homage to the all-power of Love, should have been flecked with such an incident.

The memorial, which is to be presented to Parliament on behalf of the claims of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, will deal only with the question of pensions, to which the association is just now concentrating its forces.

I met Major Yate, of Central Asian fame, a few evenings ago. He was complaining of a slight attack of fever from which, I understood him to say, he had never suffered before. It is strange that he should have lived so long in the East without having fever, but it is stranger that he should be afflicted with it for the first time in this country. However, the attack seemed to be a mild one, and it is to be hoped he will be alright again in a day or two. Major Yate has applied for two-and-a-half years' furlough.

THE "MIXED" INDIAN DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Our London correspondent sends us the following interesting and picturesque description of the debate in the House of Commons on the North-West Frontier and the Abkari system:—

Having sat out the whole of the Indian debate, lasting from twenty minutes past four until nearly midnight, I am able, from personal experience, to confirm what Lord Randolph Churchill said as to the inconvenience of combining in one resolution two such dissimilar topics as the frontier policy of the Government and the extension of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Originally, Mr. Slagg's motion was confined to the former question, and, so far as I remember, he did not make even the most distant allusion to the liquor traffic throughout the whole of his speech. Although he good-naturedly allowed Mr. Caine's resolution to be incorporated in his motion, he did not further help the member for Barrow, and left him to make out his own case. The result of mixing up the two subjects was to make the discussion almost as discussion as an ordinary Indian budget debate. To the few persons present acquainted with both questions the arrangement was troublesome and imposing, what must it have been for the many who knew little about the frontier policy of the Government of India and less about the drink traffic? Lord Randolph showed his disgust by going away pretty early in the evening and not coming back. The House had been crowded during the catechising of ministers—if my memory does not deceive me I counted fifty-three questions!—and although there was the usual exodus when the last answer had been given a fairly large number of members remained to hear Mr. Slagg's speech. Among those who stopped behind was Mr. Gladstone, who seemed even more anxious looking and faded than for some time past. The right hon. gentleman, however, after listening very attentively for twenty minutes or so, left the House and did not put in a fresh appearance. Mr. Slagg, who bears very strongly the marks of his recent illness, spoke from the corner seat of the second bench below the gangway, and was supported by two Scotch members, Mr. Hunter and Dr. Clark, who are well known for their sympathy with the school of thorough-going Indian reformers. Immediately facing them, though at opposite ends of the bench, were Mr. J. M. Maclean and Sir Roper Lethbridge, who, except during the short interval when the Speaker went out for refreshments, never once left their seats throughout the whole evening. Sir Richard Temple sat in his usual place, just behind the Treasury bench, having Lord Randolph Churchill on his right and for some portion of the time the now celebrated, or as Mr. Stead would say, notorious member for Rochester. Sir Richard took copious notes, and contrary to his accustomed practice he never once dropped off to sleep. Mr. Slagg spoke very quietly, and although his matter was certainly stronger than his manner, it is not easy to concur with the change of "partisan ferocity" levelled at him by Lord Randolph Churchill. Perhaps it would not be unjust to the noble lord to suggest, that this phrase was coined before he heard Mr. Slagg's speech. Although Mr. Slagg said several things that were open to criticism he fairly earned the praise bestowed upon him by so pronounced an opponent as Sir Richard Temple of having dealt with the question in a "calm, philosophical and, on the whole, just spirit." The only approach to "partisan ferocity" was the passage in which he asked who was responsible for the policy now in "mad career" on the frontier of Afghanistan, suggesting that it was "irresponsible politicians actuated by feelings of Russophobia, wild jingoism and a desire for decorations?" These words are certainly offensive, but they seemed less offensive when they were spoken in Mr. Slagg's mild manner than they do in print. Mr. Slagg may not know much about India—he does not even possess the advantage which Mr. Samuel Smith enjoys of having visited the country—but he seems to be in earnest. The only departure from candour in his speech was his treatment of the cotton duties question, which plainly showed that where the interest of Lancashire and India clash he is distinctly and entirely for Lancashire. Lord Randolph Churchill did not fail to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded him of scoring against an adversary, and Mr. Slagg, who just before the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke had crossed over the floor of the House to hold some conversation with the noble lord, did not seem to relish the criticisms to which he was subjected. Mr. Caine, who seconded the motion, spoke from the back bench, which has been monopolised by the Liberal Unionists not entitled to sit in the front row. Mr. Caine, as an ex-Minister, who was a Civil Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Gladstone, has a right to a seat on the front Opposition bench, but I have only seen him there once this Session. On that occasion, although he seemed to be constantly turning round in the hope of receiving recognition, nobody seemed to be aware of his presence, and he took an early opportunity of escaping from his uncongenial surroundings. The only other Unionist member of Ministerial rank, who sat on the front bench on Tuesday, was Sir Henry James, and he was not there for long. Lord Hartington sauntered in during the evening, but instead of sitting down, passed behind the Speaker's chair, and stood listening for some time to the debate. Mr. Caine's speech contrasted very strongly with Mr. Slagg's, and was very properly described as heated and acrimonious. Mr. Caine is an advocate of speeches being limited to twenty minutes. Judging from his performance on Tuesday night, he does not seem inclined to practise what he preaches. Lord Randolph treated Mr. Caine with contemptuous scorn, though the *Times*, remembering that gentleman's services to the Unionist cause, toned down the noble lord's exceedingly severe strictures. The "genial ruffian," as Mr. Labouchere has unkindly nicknamed him, tried to look as pleasant as possible under the castigation. Not many ministers or ex-ministers stayed to listen to Mr. Caine's onslaught on Mr. Pritchard and sundry other officials, but the great men trooped in when Lord Randolph got upon his legs. Mr. Smith came in first. He was followed by Mr. Goschen, Mr. Balfour, and others, until the Treasury bench was quite full. The other parts of the House filled up, but it never was crowded. Lord Randolph was loudly cheered by the Conservatives in the earlier portions of his speech when he was defending the frontier policy of the authorities and the annexation of Upper Burma. When, however, he came to criticise the growth of expenditure in India on other than defensive operations, his own political friends were silent and the Liberals as significantly demonstrative. There was a good deal of head-shaking and whispered conversation among Conservatives when Lord Randolph invited the House to consider whether it was wise to pursue in Europe a line of policy which, if unwisely pressed or harshly handled, may force Russia to project her armies upon our Indian frontier, but it was left to Mr. Maclean, who described himself as an independent member of the Conservative party, to protest against the drift of Lord Randolph's remark. Mr. Maclean's spirited protest was loudly cheered by the Ministerialists, but its effect was somewhat marred by the absence of the noble lord whom he so boldly attacked.

Sir John Gorst, who seemed to have prepared himself for the debate with great care, and who must have astonished Sir Edward Bradford, Major E. C. Yate, and the other Anglo-Indians present, by the evidence he afforded of his powers of assimilation, followed Lord Randolph. The Under-Secretary spoke at great length, and when he concluded the sitting was suspended for the usual period, some twenty minutes.

In one of the corridors I met Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Samuel Smith, both of whom told me that directly the Speaker resumed his seat an attempt was to be made to count out the House, and as both hon. gentlemen had come prepared to make speeches, your readers will readily understand how put out they must have been. However, the attempt made from the Conservative side to bring about a collapse of the debate failed through the Radical members, some sixty or more of whom flocked into the House from the dining rooms to return immediately the count had been made. Mr. Smith, who in spite of an unattractive manner is a general favourite, spoke to a rather thin House, but Sir Richard Temple, whose fate it seems to be to always follow the member for Flintshire, had a much larger audience. Your former Governor made the best speech he has ever delivered in the House, and to my mind it was, from a rhetorical point of view at all events, far and away the ablest and most witty speech of the evening. Mr. Maclean described it as "picturesque and masterly." Whether it was masterly there may be some difference of opinion, but no one can say that it was not picturesque. Sir Richard amused the house very much by his attempts to show that the Arabs are the only section of the Moslem world who have followed the prophet's interdiction against intoxicating drinks, and he made everybody laugh when he said that the poetic literature of Persia is steeped with references to love and wine; on the whole, Sir Richard made a decidedly racy speech, and when he sat down he was loudly cheered by Liberals as well as Conservatives. The hon. gentlemen sitting about him congratulated him, Sir R. Hamley in particular, warmly shaking him by the hands. After Sir Richard's glowing eloquence, the quiet matter-of-fact sentences of that most mild-mannered, pale-faced, and youthful looking gentleman, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, seemed very tame. The ex-Under-Secretary of State for India made one good point, however, when he observed that the charge of "partisan ferocity" against Mr. Slagg came with a specially bad grace from Lord Randolph Churchill, whose Budget speech of 1885 would be remembered. That speech was, as your readers will recollect, distinguished for the ferocity of the attack which it made on Lord Dufferin's predecessor.

Mr. Maclean and Sir Roper Lethbridge rose together—the latter had risen several times previously—but the Speaker called on the former, who made a commendably short, though vigorous, speech. He taunted Mr. Caine with having, whilst in India, confined his inquiries to one set of persons, and said the hon. member was like the English deputations who went over to Ireland ostensibly to inquire into the state of that country and were passed on from one body of Nationalists to another. He stoutly defended the abolition of the cotton duties, and with lofty scorn observed that, from the tone of some gentlemen, it would almost seem as if those duties came out of the pockets of the people of Lancashire instead of out of those of the inhabitants of India. He cited his experience in Bombay to show that Indians object to any but indirect taxation, and informed the House of the difficulty he and other European members of your Municipal Corporation had in persuading their fellow members to agree to a house-tax or any similar impost. Whilst the member for Oldham was speaking, Mr. Cyril Flower, one of the Liberal whips, and well known in society as the handsome husband of a daughter of the late Sir Anthony de Rothschild, entered the House, and stood against the bar for some moments. An attendant coming up, Mr. Flower, in my hearing, said to him, "Who is this?" indicating by a glance the member for Oldham. "Mr. James Maclean," said the attendant. "Oh," exclaimed Mr. Flower, and turned on his heels. Such is fame! When Mr. Maclean sat down Sir Roper Lethbridge again rose, but the Speaker called upon Sir E. Hamley, who had not previously intimated a desire to speak. Mr. Bryce, Sir James Fergusson, and Mr. Childers successively caught the Speaker's eye, but Sir Roper Lethbridge pluckily persisted in his endeavour to unburden his soul. Finally, he rose at ten minutes to twelve, and the Speaker had decided to give him at last the opportunity for which he had been patiently waiting for over seven hours, when Mr. Caine cruelly moved the closure. Poor Sir Roper looked dreadfully disappointed, and no wonder.

The division on Mr. Slagg's motion then took place, and resulted as follows:—For 72; against 122; majority 50. Mr. Childers, as his remarks led me to expect, did not vote, but the following Liberal front benchmen went into the lobby with Mr. Slagg and Mr. Caine:—Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Mandella, Mr. Bryce, Mr. H. Broadhurst, Mr. Arnold Morley and the gentleman who did not know Mr. Maclean by sight. The other members who voted for the resolution were:—Messrs. W. Abraham (Glamorgan), R. A. Allison (Eskdale), C. H. Anderson (Elgin and Nairn), Asquith (East Fife), W. B. Barbour (Paisley), W. Bickford-Smith (Truro), J. G. Biggar (West Cavan), A. Blane (South Armagh), T. D. Bolton (Derbyshire), W. L. Bright (Stoke-upon-Trent), T. Bart (Morpeth), J. Macdonald Cameron (Wick), J. L. Carew (North Kildare), R. Chamberlain (Islington), Dr. G. B. Clark (Caithness), M. Conway (North Leitrim), H. Cossham (Bristol), W. R. Cremer (Shoreditch), John Dillon (East Mayo), James Ellis (Leicestershire), J. E. Ellis (Notts), Peter Endmont (East Aberdeen), C. Fenwick (Wansbeck), P. J. Foley (Galway), Sir Walter Foster (Derbyshire), Messrs. L. Gane (Leeds), T. P. Gill (Louth), E. T. Gousley (Sunderland), E. Harrington (Kerry), C. Seale-Hayne (Ashburton), T. M. Healy (Longford), B. Hingley (North Worcestershire), Isaac Holden (Keighley), John Hooper (Cork), W. A. Hunter (Aberdeen), W. H. James (Gateshead), W. Kerwick (Birmingham), D. Kilbride (Kerry) H. L. W. Lawson (St. Pancras), S. P. Lewis (Anglesey), A. McArthur (Leicester), W. McArthur (Cornwall), W. M'Laren (Crewe), G. Newnes (Newmarket), Colonel Nolan (Galway), Messrs. J. Nolan (Louth), P. O'Brien (Monaghan), J. O'Connor (Tipperary), J. A. Picton (Leicester), T. Quinn (Kilkenny), R. T. Reid (Dumfries), T. Roe (Derby), James Rowlands (Finsbury), J. Rowntree (Scarborough), T. W. Russell (Tyrone), Samuel Smith (Flintshire), P. Stanhope (Wednesbury), F. S. Stevenson (Suffolk), Halley Stewart (Spalding), W. Summers (Huddersfield), A. Thomas (Glamorgan), S. D. Waddy (Brigg), C. M. Warmington (Monmouthshire), J. S. Will (Montrose), H. J. Wilson (Holmfirth), Isaac Wilson (Middlesborough). It will be seen from the above that the working-class members generally voted for the resolution. In the majority was at least one Liberal or rather Liberal Unionist, Mr. E. R. Wodehouse, son of the late Sir Philip Wodehouse, and one of the members for Bath.

THE DEBATE.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, March 13, Mr. Slagg submitted the following motion:—"That in the opinion of this House, the unwise frontier policy of the Government of India is producing grave financial difficulties in that country, leading not only to increased burdens of taxation, but to the extension of the sale of intoxicating liquors for revenue purposes, with serious results to the moral and material welfare of the people." He said that in three years the permanent debt of India had been increased by 14,000,000*l*. The present frontier policy had enormously increased taxation, and that taxation was likely to be added to an extent which the people of India would be unable to bear. We had already added 30,000 men to our Army and 2,000,000*l*. to our annual expenditure on the Army, beyond which he ventured to say that the frontier defences now embarked in would not cost less than 10,000,000*l*. If this enormous and extravagant expenditure was undertaken for the good of the people of India, then, in view of the revenues of that country, he said they would be unable to bear it. If, on the other hand, it was undertaken for Imperial purposes then it ought to become an Imperial charge. (Hear, hear.) Who was responsible for the policy now in mad career on the frontier of Afghanistan? Was that policy the result of recommendations of astute military leaders whose opinions outweighed those of the most brilliant soldiers of past days, or was it the policy of irresponsible politicians, actuated by feelings of Russophobia, wild Jingoism, and a desire for decorations? (Laughter and cheers.) Whoever was the author of this new policy, he would remind the House that the advice of past days was to meet the enemies of India in India itself, leaving to any one who had a taste for such enjoyment the carrying on of operations in a country like Afghanistan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st April 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·847
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8
Dew Point	72·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of Wind.*	N. E, W. WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	193

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Duke of Argyll made a speech on the Union the other evening in the Cambridge Guildhall. In describing "the feelings with which he as a Scotchman approached the question," he said that not very long ago among some family papers he saw an account of things done by those who had gone before him and whose name he bore, which made him desire to see the field of Bannockburn, on which Scotland succeeded in maintaining her independence against the serried ranks of the English army. He went to it and stood where Robert Bruce had stood and where his own ancestors had stood beside him. It was a glorious autumn day, and he recalled incidents of the battle, concluding with the little Bannock running with the best blood of England and France, and he shouted for joy at the remembrance of it.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, MARCH 28.

THE occasion of Colonel and Mrs. Nutt's halt at this place for a short time, *en route* to their summer camp, in the beginning of this week, was turned to account by Maharaja Takhtsingji for the purpose of showing once again the hospitality for which he has a well-earned reputation. His Highness invited the leading residents of the town and suburbs to a delightful evening party to meet Colonel and Mrs. Nutt, the chief feature of which was a native musical entertainment. Almost everywhere—in the Moti Bagh, in the drawing rooms, the portrait hall, the badminton shed, in the gardens—prevailed the strains of native music, and the general effect of the gathering was considerably lightened by the soft radiance of the moonlight. Every one seemed to enjoy himself, and the guests of the evening seemed to be delighted with the entertainment.

On the next day also there was a notable event, namely, the prize-giving at the girls' school. A distinguished audience, headed by his Highness the Maharaja Takhtsingji, was present in the school hall. The proceedings were commenced by the singing of a garbi by a few girls. Among other things the embroidery and needlework of the girls were inspected and admired, as well as the handwriting. Mrs. Nutt, an excellent judge of these things, is reported to have pronounced them good. One of the daughters of his Highness, who has for some time past continued her studies at the school, exhibited some embroidered work, which was very much admired. The young lady, whose presence in the school is a powerful incentive in aid of female education here, and whose father deserves the greatest credit for breaking down the seclusiveness of Rajput girls in this instance, carried away one of the prizes which Mrs. Nutt distributed at the request of the Thakore Saheb. The proceedings ended with a speech from Colonel Nutt, who in well chosen words complimented his Highness on the liberality, support and example with which he encouraged female education—an example which should be followed by other princes in India.

We are now enjoying a rest after the excitement of the Songad fair. The weather here is getting very hot. The new Chief Judge arrived last week and took charge of his appointment. By the way, at the first of the two gatherings above described, a fine stag's head with splendid antlers, and a stuffed panther, which was killed last year at Hathab by the Maharaja, were much admired.

A WHITE ELEPHANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will do the Israelite community a special favour by publishing the following:—

Mr. Haim Samuel, the president of the Israelite school of the Anglo-Jewish Association, Khadack, in his last report admits that the Israelites of Bombay are poor, and still he gets Justice West to request Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy to give a donation of Rs. 500 for the purchase of a pianoforte to teach music to the girls of the school. Does Mr. Haim mean to say that Beni-Israel parents, in spite of their poverty, are in a position to afford the luxury of a piano? I should like to know from Mr. Haim how many Beni-Israel homes contain a piano, and what good he expects to his community in their present state from the teaching of music to his school girls.

To give an instance of the extreme poverty of the Beni-Israels I may quote a very recent instance of a girl from the community, tolerably well educated in English and Marathi, feeling the necessity, for want of a suitable husband, of marrying an illiterate young man earning 8 annas a day. Can such a young man, I ask Mr. Haim—and there are hundreds of such young men—be expected to provide a piano for his wife (if unfortunately for him she be also trained in music)? Mr. Haim, I maintain, in his attempts to teach music to his school girls, is simply inflicting a calamity on his poverty-stricken brethren.

The fund at Mr. Haim's disposal is a public fund, and before any part of it is set aside for any particular purpose, he must satisfy the public that he is not making

GRAMS.

S TELEGRAMS.]

...ICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 1.

...reycinet and Goblet will co-operate ...loquet in the task of forming a Cabinet.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, APRIL 1.

...ews has been received here that the Negus ...s declined to accept the conditions of peace ...bmitted by General San Marzano in behalf of Italy.

The Negus has, however, withdrawn his troops facing the Italian positions to a better watered locality.

TRANSFER OF THE PATENTS OFFICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

It is in contemplation to transfer the Patents Office from the Home to the Revenue Department.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. A. Blandford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has been granted an extension of three months' leave prior to retirement.

Mr. J. Hewett, Under-Secretary, Home Department, goes on three months' leave, and Mr. W. Macpherson, Under-Secretary, Revenue Department, officiates for him.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Sir Charles Elliott and Colonel Conway had a narrow escape last Thursday while travelling over the Bengal-Nagpur Branch Railway. A rail had been removed by some unknown party and the goods train that had just preceded their train got derailed, nine wagons being smashed.

THE PIG-STICKING TOURNAMENT IN GUZERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 1.

THE GUZERAT CUP.

First chance, second heat, winner, Mr. Holland.
Second chance, first heat, winner, Mr. H. Symons' Lapwing.
Second heat, winner, Mr. Littleton's Albatross.
Third heat, Mr. Templar.
The Cup now lies between Mr. Templar, Mr. H. Symons and Mr. Littleton.

THE SALMON PONY CUP.

First heat, winner, Mr. Askwith.
Second heat, winner, Mr. Holland.
Third heat, winner, Mr. Braid.
The final lies between these three.
The weather and sport were good. Both competitions will probably be finished on Monday.

APRIL 2.

The Guzerat Cup was won by Littleton, beating H. Symons and Templar. It was a grand run over an open country, and Albatross beat every horse handsomely. Littleton won every heat he tried for throughout the meeting.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, APRIL 2.

This afternoon the Industrial Exhibition was opened by the Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., in the presence of Sirdars and principal officials. The exhibits displayed were from all the districts of Kolhapur and some of the Southern Maratha Country States. The exhibition remains open for ten days.

AFFAIRS IN LUS BEYLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 2.

Sir Robert Sandeman, the Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan, arrived at Karachi on the 30th March on the way to Lus Beyla. Up to date affairs in that State remained in the same condition as at the time of Jam Mir Khan's death. His eldest son is still in confinement. It is understood that it is not contemplated to allow him to succeed Musmed. It is reported that he has asked the Government of India for permission to resign in favour of his eldest son, Kamal Khan. He feels, after the serious quarrel with his father, that it is best that he retire to private life.

The other claimant to the throne of Beyla is a younger son of the late Jam by his second wife, named Mir Yakub Khan. His mother is of respectable parentage, but does not belong to the Beyla; nor is connected with the State. Her son's succession would bring into the Beyla territories an entirely new condition of affairs.

When the Government of India makes its decision regarding the succession, consideration will doubtless be given to the Jam's request that the Government should do their best for his family; and he left everything in their hands.

The State is perfectly quiet. Doubtless all will accept thankfully and abide by the decision of Government whenever it is promulgated. It should be remembered of the eldest son that previous to the quarrel with his father and when he was himself *de facto* ruler chiefly by his intercession his father was released from prison. It was only after his father had intrigued to supersede him in the succession that he quarrelled. His plea to resign in favour of his son rather than his younger brother is worthy of consideration.

Sir Robert Sandeman leaves Karachi on the 3rd instant for Lus Beyla.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Pandora, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Berenice, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

APRIL 2.

The Italian mail steamer Singapore left here for Bombay on the evening of the 1st inst.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 2.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Thames, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 2.

The French mail steamer Amadyr, from China, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 1.

10 p.m.	79·6

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	84·5
2 p.m.	86·8
6 p.m.	85·0

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 16.

It would seem as if there were really something in the suggestion I made last week about Frederick III., far-fetched as the idea may have appeared. You will remember I expressed the opinion that the exaltation to high and responsible office, the assumption of imperial authority, might do more towards enabling the Emperor to conquer his malady than all the drugs prescribed by the doctors. So far events have justified the forecast. Mind has triumphed over matter. The soul has conquered the body. The reserves have been called upon; they have responded to the call, and, except that his voice is not yet in order, the man who was believed to be sick unto death has performed his kingly and imperial duties without pause and without haste. I speak against the medical case in what I say, but I should not be surprised if Frederick III. were really to find himself so much invigorated, after being so long laid aside, by the assumption of power and authority as to stay the progress of his malady and suffer nothing worse than speechlessness. If the disease can be prevented spreading from the larynx and is confined to that organ, or that organ be excised, there is no reason why the Emperor should not enjoy a long spell of life and power. It may be that my hopes colour my belief, but I do cherish the belief that something of the kind will occur. Anyhow, let the future reveal what it may in these respects, to this present writing the Emperor has shown a courage and heartiness which is a distinct gain to a flaccid and gainsaying generation. He is exhibiting in civil life heroism and devotion to duty of the highest character; naught but good can come to the natures of men from a contemplation of his conduct. Indeed, admirable as are his address to his people and his letter to Prince Bismarck, the Emperor's example is more potent for good and its influence greater than the well-devised, the wise and thoughtful words he has written. Nevertheless, even if Frederick III. regains vigour and has a long reign before him, he is not going to find the Crown more easy than do kings in general. I hear privately from Berlin that when the Emperor begins to put his policy into practice, however cautiously he may go to work, serious trouble will begin. The Empress Victoria is not popular; a fury as discreditable as the *Judenhatze* of a few years ago, which she so strongly rebuked, is cherished against her by many Germans, and will lead to the most malignant misrepresentation of all her acts. It is a satisfaction to know that the Empress is as wise as she is clever, and she may be able to live down this feeling. But one of her foes is of her own household. The stories afloat about the ungraciousness of the Crown Prince towards his mother are not all fables. Prince William is, in some respects, ill-conditioned, and besides is a favourite with the majority of Germans because of his devotion to the army, his militarism generally, and his personification of Teutonic prejudices. If they have no physical ills to combat the new Emperor and Empress have no easy task before them; as it is, they occupy a position of responsibility and active effort which might appal the strongest. The familiar and hackneyed phrase on subjects' lips may, in respect to their Majesties, be uttered with much sincerity, "God save the Emperor and Empress."

General Boulanger's dismissal has caused some talk, but nobody views the incident with alarm. There seems little doubt the General's fame is only of the Music Hall, not even of the Boulevards. If this is so he will prove to be of no danger to the State and will speedily reach a level of obscurity. He has already proved the subject of laughter and ridicule. As we all know, because (if for nothing else) we have been told so oftentimes, "Ridicule kills in France." The General's blue spectacles as a disguise are more mirth provoking than was Louis Napoleon's tame eagle at Boulogne. There is no recovery from the spectacles if there were from the bird. The comic man and a chambermaid, at the Varieties Theatre, in Paris last night, brought down the house with humorous allusions to blue spectacles as an *incognito*.

Parliament has been uncommonly interesting this week. In a separate article I give you my impressions of the debate on India initiated by Mr. Slagg. But, in other ways, both Houses of the Legislature have been active and entertaining. In the Lords we have dealt a blow at the foreigner by prohibiting railway companies from establishing any preferential rates for foreign goods, we have—in the same place—taken up a "bitter cry" from East London, and are embarked on enquiries which are certain to be followed by socialistic legislation. As if these two things were not enough in one week for an institution which Mr. Labouchere would have us believe is moribund, the Fair Trade and Free Trade battle has been opened, and Free Trade has drawn first blood. There is something almost bewildering in the forcefulness with which Lord Salisbury spoke on this question. Under the influence of the Oxford resolution, when the representatives of over one thousand Conservative Associations voted clamourously for Fair Trade legislation, and Lord Hartington's assertion that Free Trade was of secondary importance compared with the maintenance of the Union, we had begun to think that Fair Trade theories would be, if only tentatively, put into practical shape. The Fair Traders themselves expected soon to be engaged in shaping constructive legislation, the effect of which legislation was to make England happy once more. Not content with this they expected to include India and the Colonies within the scope of their beneficence. Upon all the warm ardour and generous anticipation which were filling the hearts of Mr. Howard Vincent, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd, and other apostles, has fallen a wet blanket—a blanket so very wet that all the rain which falls on the grauts during a whole monsoon might be in it. Lord Salisbury out-Brighted John Bright. I do not wish to burden this letter with quotations, otherwise I should be sorely tempted to transfer some of Lord Salisbury's most vigorous passages to this paragraph. He leaves no doubt on anybody's mind as to what he means. He challenges the Fair Traders to raise the issue squarely and he will then meet them point by point. He believes there is finality in politics, and that so far as the economic phases of the question are concerned, the book was closed when Cobden and Bright successfully agitated. Lord Salisbury is satisfied that all there is of economic truth has been spoken so far as Free Trade is concerned. This is not all. Political economy and practical politics may differ, and what in an economic sense may be right may for practical and political purposes be wrong. "Oh! no," replies Lord Salisbury, "not in respect to this question. When Sir Robert Peel introduced his great proposal the political argument weighed more heavily in his mind than even the economical argument." This statement is followed by threats of division of classes that would almost produce civil war. And so on. In regard to all which I simply desire to remark that in the present state of inaction which marks the Cobden Club that it would be only honest on the part of Mr. T. B. Potter, M. P., to hand over the subscriptions of its members to the Marquis of Salisbury. The Tory Prime Minister is doing more for Free Trade and against Fair Trade than all the Cobdenites put together.

The Merchandise Marks Act and India's interest therein was the subject of a short and interesting debate in the Lords last night. It would have been hard if, after all the discursive topics their Lordships have dealt with this week, they could have found nothing to say about India. You will see that Lord Herschell acted on the initiative taken by your Chamber of Commerce, which seems to have spoken first and most loudly on what is an important question alike for British traders and British shipping. Lord Cross's reply was a satisfactory one, so far as he was concerned, but very unsatisfactory in the particulars it gave of circumlocution in India. Note the dates: In June last year Bombay petitions the India Office; the India Office communicates with the Indian Government, presumably within three months,—say in September. No answer received. Another despatch (date not stated) is sent from the India Office to Simla. Still no answer. At last, on February 29, when Lord Herschell had given notice of his intention to move in this matter, the Secretary of State telegraphs for an immediate reply and expects to receive it shortly. It is to hoped, when the report is received and action upon it is determined on, that an acceleration of pace may mark future proceedings. The Bombay Chamber should constitute itself a spur of Mexican size and strength, and give the Government no peace until this salutary legislation is adopted. Take heed of Lord Salisbury's curious little speech at the close of the debate: "gibes and flouts" of a negative character abound. In a smaller man the criticism would be called captious.

The House of Lords, however, has not monopolised the attention of politicians. In the House of Commons the new rules are at work, late sittings are almost unknown, and the closure is nightly applied by men on either side with a gay heart. So superior have we risen to all party prejudices that within four or five years of bundling Mr. Bradlaugh neck and crop out of the House, splitting his coat from top to bottom, and imprisoning him in the Clock Tower, we help him to pass a Bill for the Abolition of Oaths and give him a cool hundred of a majority! The great iconoclast mounted his triumphal car on Wednesday afternoon, and among the slaves harnessed to his chariot were Lord Randolph Churchill and the present Solicitor-General, Sir E. Clarke. Affecting spectacle! Mr. Bradlaugh, however, is much mistaken if he thinks the Queen's signature will be appended to his Bill this Session, and thereby making it an Act of the Realm. "Thank God!" (I use the phrase while still the Oaths Abolition Bill will let me) "we have still a House of Lords!" The Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Bishops, and noble Lords, generally, will take care that the Oath is not so easily disposed of as Mr. Bradlaugh may think it to be. The Bill will get through the House of Commons only to be rejected in the House of Lords. One Conservative journal at least is very angry on the subject. The *St. Stephen's Review* of to-day says:—"If the Conservative Party, having kept Mr. Bradlaugh out of the House so long on this very question, now permits him to pass his Oaths Bill, the Conservative Party is a disgracefully organised hypocrisy."

You will have heard that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has at length, a week's refreshment after his imprisonment troubles having been obtained, begun to speak. He was one of the patriots *feted* the night before last at Manchester. The first thing he does is to repeat his statement about Mr. Balfour's kindly intentions towards Irish Nationalists last autumn, and to challenge denial or disproof. The position is an awkward one, and whether Mr. Balfour can be induced to sit quietly under the imputation put upon him remains to be seen. I am told that if he does not take any notice of Mr. Blunt's speech questions will be asked in the House. I doubt very much, however, whether the Speaker would allow questions on such a topic to appear on the paper.

Before I leave politics I should like to allude to two rumours relating to what—though temporarily in the background—is still the great question of the hour, Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain's friends believe and openly state that he has prepared a scheme of local self-government for Ireland of so comprehensive and yet of so Conservative a character that when he unfolds it this will follow:—Every Unionist and all the moderate Gladstonians will vote for it, and the Irish ghost will once for all be laid. It is admitted that the Nationalists will not be satisfied, but they and their Liberal allies will be in so great a minority that their action would not count. I am not sanguine that Mr. Chamberlain will do what is stated. Any measure for Ireland, be it brought in by whomsoever it may, which does not secure the support of the Irish representatives, is doomed to failure. The other rumour points in altogether another direction. It is Mr. Chamberlain and his brother Unionists who are to be dished, and not Mr. Gladstone. The moderate Dissentient Liberals, represented by Sir John Lubbock and others of like character, are said to be in communication with the Liberal leader with a view to finding a *modus vivendi* on the Irish question and the partial re-uniting at least of the Liberal ranks assured. Something of the kind, I believe, is really in the wind, but nothing practical is likely to come of it. The next general election, when it comes upon us, will find the line of demarcation between Unionists and Home Rulers as wide as it is now, and it will be for the country to settle the matter. That decision will be a settlement in reality, for the whole people will have so thoroughly mastered the *pros* and *cons* of the question as to be able to speak with authority. This was not the state of the case in 1886.

Except on the Stock Exchange Mr. Goschen's scheme of conversion is not popular. It has not yet been approved in the House. Mr. Gladstone was civil to its author, but postponed criticism and withheld approval. For my own part I do not like the scheme. I think it will do more harm than good. It will be the occasion of considerable suffering in quiet households and among persons of small fixed incomes who prefer the security of Consols to all other Stocks. Some years ago, when editing a provincial daily paper in this country, after urging a scheme of conversion affecting the Municipal debt, I was led to look closely into the conversion of the National debt. At first I was most eager in favour of such a course as Mr. Goschen is recommending, but careful investigation did not show conversion to be the best mode either for the present generation or for future generations, whose burdens we ought to lighten as much as possible. Sir Edward Watkin has set forth a plan which has much more of merit in it than can be found in Mr. Goschen's "complicated foreign loan prospectus," and, further, which, if carried out, would benefit Indian tea and coffee growers and other industries. The plan is that the debt instead of being converted from threes to two-and-a-halfs and the Stafford Northcote plan of paying off £7,000,000 a year continued—(that £7,000,000, by the way is to the English financier what the Famine Fund has been to the Indian Finance Minister, a thing to boot)—the debt should be converted into ninety-nine years' annuities. This could be done for one-and-three-quarter millions per annum, and would leave five-and-a-quarter free (as Sir Edward suggests) to reduce the taxes on tea, coffee, &c. In addition, on a specified date, the debt would have disappeared. Trade would receive an impetus both in India and in England and the present depressions removed without tampering with Lord Salisbury's Ark of the Covenant—Free Trade. Or, there is another and may be a better way of disposing, for a few years at least, of the five millions, and that is to use it for setting our Imperial House thoroughly in order and so increasing our Navy as to make every one of our main navigation-routes safe from anything but a casual attack. There are some fine problems to be settled in our English state-craft, if only our statesmen would look far enough ahead. Mr. Goschen, I fear, is not physically short-sighted merely.

The Swedish royal romance yesterday reached the stage at which novelists generally consider romance ends. We accompany the heroine to the altar, we admire her orange blossoms and are charmed with her veiled loveliness, and then she passes from our sight;—the story is told. Prince Oscar and Miss Munck were married yesterday. I hope the affection which has led them to violate courtly etiquette may be theirs through a long life, and that to the end they may be sweethearts still. It was not because I wished to drop a sentimental tear over these interesting lovers that I have referred to the incident at Bournemouth, but to direct your attention to some curious correspondence in the *Guardian* of this week. The letters were deemed worthy by the editor of the *Times* of appropriation, and are to be found in page 13 of yesterday's issue of Mr. Walter's paper. A clerical schoolmaster, was incensed at the desecration of a Protestant Church by the solemnisation in it of a Lutheran marriage. His soul was so much vexed within him that he wrote to his Diocesan, the Bishop of Winchester, who replied, and several letters passed on each side. Such a pitiful exhibition of narrow-minded intolerance as these letters show has seldom been seen. I prefer not to characterise in the terms deserved the pettiness and poverty of spirit and imagination which are displayed. It is a pity such a pretty romance, such a striking homage to the all-power of Love, should have been flecked with such an incident.

The memorial, which is to be presented to Parliament on behalf of the claims of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, will deal only with the question of pensions, to which the association is just now concentrating its forces.

I met Major Yate, of Central Asian fame, a few evenings ago. He was complaining of a slight attack of fever from which, I understood him to say, he had never suffered before. It is strange that he should have lived so long in the East without having fever, but it is stranger that he should be afflicted with it for the first time in this country. However, the attack seemed to be a mild one, and it is to be hoped he will be alright again in a day or two. Major Yate has applied for two-and-a-half years' furlough.

THE "MIXED" INDIAN DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OUR London correspondent sends us the following interesting and picturesque description of the debate in the House of Commons on the North-West Frontier and the Abkari system:—

Having sat out the whole of the Indian debate, lasting from twenty minutes past four until nearly midnight, I am able, from personal experience, to confirm what Lord Randolph Churchill said as to the inconvenience of combining in one resolution two such dissimilar topics as the frontier policy of the Government and the extension of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Originally, Mr. Slagg's motion was confined to the former question, and, so far as I remember, he did not make even the most distant allusion to the liquor traffic throughout the whole of his speech. Although he good-naturedly allowed Mr. Caine's resolution to be incorporated in his motion, he did not further help the member for Barrow, and left him to make out his own case. The result of mixing up the two subjects was to make the discussion almost as discussion as an ordinary Indian budget debate. To the few persons present acquainted with both questions the arrangement was troublesome and imposing, what must it have been for the many who knew little about the frontier policy of the Government of India and less about the drink traffic? Lord Randolph showed his disgust by going away pretty early in the evening and not coming back. The House had been crowded during the catechising of ministers—if my memory does not deceive me I counted fifty-three questions!—and although there was the usual exodus when the last answer had been given a fairly large number of members remained to hear Mr. Slagg's speech. Among those who stopped behind was Mr. Gladstone, who seemed even more anxious looking and faded than for some time past. The right hon. gentleman, however, after listening very attentively for twenty minutes or so, left the House and did not put in a fresh appearance. Mr. Slagg, who bears very strongly the marks of his recent illness, spoke from the corner seat of the second bench below the gangway, and was supported by two Scotch members, Mr. Hunter and Dr. Clark, who are well known for their sympathy with the school of thorough-going Indian reformers. Immediately facing them, though at opposite ends of the bench, were Mr. J. M. Maclean and Sir Roper Lethbridge, who, except during the short interval when the Speaker went out for refreshments, never once left their seats throughout the whole evening. Sir Richard Temple sat in his usual place, just behind the Treasury bench, having Lord Randolph Churchill on his right and for some portion of the time the now celebrated, or as Mr. Stead would say, notorious member for Rochester. Sir Richard took copious notes, and contrary to his accustomed practice he never once dropped off to sleep. Mr. Slagg spoke very quietly, and although his matter was certainly stronger than his manner, it is not easy to concur with the change of "partisan ferocity" levelled at him by Lord Randolph Churchill. Perhaps it would not be unjust to the noble lord to suggest, that this phrase was coined before he heard Mr. Slagg's speech. Although Mr. Slagg said several things that were open to criticism he fairly earned the praise bestowed upon him by so pronounced an opponent as Sir Richard Temple of having dealt with the question in a "calm, philosophical and, on the whole, just spirit." The only approach to "partisan ferocity" was the passage in which he asked who was responsible for the policy now in "mad career" on the frontier of Afghanistan, suggesting that it was "irresponsible politicians actuated by feelings of Russophobia, wild jingoism and a desire for decorations?" These words are certainly offensive, but they seemed less offensive when they were spoken in Mr. Slagg's mild manner than they do in print. Mr. Slagg may not know much about India—he does not even possess the advantage which Mr. Samuel Smith enjoys of having visited the country—but he seems to be in earnest. The only departure from candour in his speech was his treatment of the cotton duties question, which plainly showed that where the interest of Lancashire and India clash he is distinctly and entirely for Lancashire. Lord Randolph Churchill did not fail to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded him of scoring against an adversary, and Mr. Slagg, who just before the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke had crossed over the floor of the House to hold some conversation with the noble lord, did not seem to relish the criticisms to which he was subjected. Mr. Caine, who seconded the motion, spoke from the back bench, which has been monopolised by the Liberal Unionists not entitled to sit in the front row. Mr. Caine, as an ex-Minister, who was a Civil Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Gladstone, has a right to a seat on the front Opposition bench, but I have only seen him there once this Session. On that occasion, although he seemed to be constantly turning round in the hope of receiving recognition, nobody seemed to be aware of his presence, and he took an early opportunity of escaping from his uncongenial surroundings. The only other Unionist member of Ministerial rank, who sat on the front bench on Tuesday, was Sir Henry James, and he was not there for long. Lord Hartington sauntered in during the evening, but instead of sitting down, passed behind the Speaker's chair, and stood listening for some time to the debate. Mr. Caine's speech contrasted very strongly with Mr. Slagg's, and was very properly described as heated and acrimonious. Mr. Caine is an advocate of speeches being limited to twenty minutes. Judging from his performance on Tuesday night, he does not seem inclined to practise what he preaches. Lord Randolph treated Mr. Caine with contemptuous scorn, though the *Times*, remembering that gentleman's services to the Unionist cause, toned down the noble lord's exceedingly severe strictures. The "genial ruffian," as Mr. Labouchere has unkindly nicknamed him, tried to look as pleasant as possible under the castigation. Not many ministers or ex-ministers stayed to listen to Mr. Caine's ouslaught on Mr. Pritchard and sundry other officials, but the great men trooped in when Lord Randolph got upon his legs. Mr. Smith came in first. He was followed by Mr. Goschen, Mr. Balfour, and others, until the Treasury bench was quite full. The other parts of the House filled up, but it never was crowded. Lord Randolph was loudly cheered by the Conservatives in the earlier portions of his speech when he was defending the frontier policy of the authorities and the annexation of Upper Burma. When, however, he came to criticise the growth of expenditure in India on other than defensive operations, his own political friends were silent and the Liberals as significantly demonstrative. There was a good deal of head-shaking and whispered conversation among Conservatives when Lord Randolph invited the House to consider whether it was wise to pursue in Europe a line of policy which, if unwisely pressed or harshly handled, may force Russia to project her armies upon our Indian frontier, but it was left to Mr. Maclean, who described himself as an independent member of the Conservative party, to protest against the drift of Lord Randolph's remark. Mr. Maclean's spirited protest was loudly cheered by the Ministerialists, but its effect was somewhat marred by the absence of the noble lord whom he so boldly attacked.

Sir John Gorst, who seemed to have prepared himself for the debate with great care, and who must have astonished Sir Edward Bradford, Major E. C. Yate, and the other Anglo-Indians present, by the evidence he afforded of his powers of assimilation, followed Lord Randolph. The Under-Secretary spoke at great length, and when he concluded the sitting was suspended for the usual period, some twenty minutes.

In one of the corridors I met Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Samuel Smith, both of whom told me that directly the Speaker resumed his seat an attempt was to be made to count out the House, and as both hon. gentlemen had come prepared to make speeches, your readers will readily understand how put out they must have been. However, the attempt made from the Conservative side to bring about a collapse of the debate failed through the Radical members, some sixty or more of whom flocked into the House from the dining rooms to return immediately the count had been made. Mr. Smith, who in spite of an unattractive manner is a general favourite, spoke to a rather thin House, but Sir Richard Temple, whose fate it seems to be to always follow the member for Flintshire, had a much larger audience. Your former Governor made the best speech he has ever delivered in the House, and to my mind it was, from a rhetorical point of view at all events, far and away the ablest and most witty speech of the evening. Mr. Maclean described it as "picturesque and masterly." Whether it was masterly there may be some difference of opinion, but no one can say that it was not picturesque. Sir Richard amused the house very much by his attempts to show that the Arabs are the only section of the Moslem world who have followed the prophet's interdiction against intoxicating drinks, and he made everybody laugh when he said that the poetic literature of Persia is steeped with references to love and wine; on the whole, Sir Richard made a decidedly racy speech, and when he sat down he was loudly cheered by Liberals as well as Conservatives. The hon. gentlemen sitting about him congratulated him, Sir E. Hamley in particular, warmly shaking him by the hands. After Sir Richard's glowing eloquence, the quiet matter-of-fact sentences of that most mild-mannered, pale-faced, and youthful looking gentleman, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, seemed very tame. The ex-Under-Secretary of State for India made one good point, however, when he observed that the charge of "partisan ferocity" against Mr. Slagg came with a specially bad grace from Lord Randolph Churchill, whose Budget speech of 1885 would be remembered. That speech was, as your readers will recollect, distinguished for the ferocity of the attack which it made on Lord Dufferin's predecessor.

Mr. Maclean and Sir Roper Lethbridge rose together—the latter had risen several times previously—but the Speaker called on the former, who made a commendably short, though vigorous, speech. He taunted Mr. Caine with having, whilst in India, confined his inquiries to one set of persons, and said the hon. member was like the English deputations who went over to Ireland ostensibly to inquire into the state of that country and were passed on from one body of Nationalists to another. He stoutly defended the abolition of the cotton duties, and with lofty scorn observed that, from the tone of some gentlemen, it would almost seem as if those duties came out of the pockets of the people of Lancashire instead of out of those of the inhabitants of India. He cited his experience in Bombay to show that Indians object to any but indirect taxation, and informed the House of the difficulty he and other European members of your Municipal Corporation had in persuading their fellow members to agree to a house-tax or any similar impost. Whilst the member for Oldham was speaking, Mr. Cyril Flower, one of the Liberal whips, and well known in society as the handsome husband of a daughter of the late Sir Anthony de Rothschild, entered the House, and stood against the bar for some moments. An attendant coming up, Mr. Flower, in my hearing, said to him, "Who is this?" indicating by a glance the member for Oldham. "Mr. James Maclean," said the attendant. "Oh," exclaimed Mr. Flower, and turned on his heels. Such is fame! When Mr. Maclean sat down Sir Roper Lethbridge again rose, but the Speaker called upon Sir E. Hamley, who had not previously intimated a desire to speak. Mr. Bryce, Sir James Fergusson, and Mr. Childers successively caught the Speaker's eye, but Sir Roper Lethbridge pluckily persisted in his endeavour to unburden his soul. Finally, he rose at ten minutes to twelve, and the Speaker had decided to give him at last the opportunity for which he had been patiently waiting for over seven hours, when Mr. Caine cruelly moved the closure. Poor Sir Roper looked dreadfully disappointed, and no wonder.

The division on Mr. Slagg's motion then took place, and resulted as follows:—For 72; against 122; majority 50. Mr. Childers, as his remarks led me to expect, did not vote, but the following Liberal front benchmen went into the lobby with Mr. Slagg and Mr. Caine:—Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Mandella, Mr. Bryce, Mr. H. Broadhurst, Mr. Arnold Morley and the gentleman who did not know Mr. Maclean by sight. The other members who voted for the resolution were:—Messrs. W. Abraham (Glamorgan), R. A. Allison (Eskdale), C. H. Anderson (Elgin and Nairn), Asquith (East Fife), W. B. Barbour (Paisley), W. Bickford-Smith (Truro), J. G. Biggar (West Cavan), A. Blane (South Armagh), T. D. Bolton (Derbyshire), W. L. Bright (Stoke-upon-Trent), T. Bart (Morpeth), J. Macdonald Cameron (Wick), J. L. Carew (North Kildare), R. Chamberlain (Islington), Dr. G. B. Clark (Caithness), M. Conway (North Leitrim), H. Cossham (Bristol), W. R. Cremer (Shoreditch), John Dillon (East Mayo), James Ellis (Leicestershire), J. E. Ellis (Notts), Peter Endmont (East Aberdeen), C. Fenwick (Wansbeck), P. J. Foley (Galway), Sir Walter Foster (Derbyshire), Messrs. L. Gane (Leeds), T. P. Gill (Louth), E. T. Gousley (Sunderland), E. Harrington (Kerry), C. Seale-Hayne (Ashburton), T. M. Healy (Longford), B. Hingley (North Worcestershire), Isaac Holden (Ksighley), John Hooper (Cork), W. A. Hunter (Aberdeen), W. H. James (Gateshead), W. Kerwick (Birmingham), D. Kilbride (Kerry) H. L. W. Lawson (St. Pancras), S. P. Lewis (Anglesey), A. McArthur (Leicester), W. McArthur (Cornwall), W. M'Laren (Crewe), G. Newnes (Newmarket), Colonel Nolan (Galway), Messrs. J. Nolan (Louth), P. O'Brien (Monaghan), J. O'Connor (Tipperary), J. A. Picton (Leicester), T. Quinn (Kilkenny), R. T. Reid (Dumfries), T. Roe (Derby), James Rowlands (Finsbury), J. Rowntree (Scarborough), T. W. Russell (Tyrone), Samuel Smith (Flintshire), P. Stanhope (Wednesbury), F. S. Stevenson (Suffolk), Halley Stewart (Spalding), W. Summers (Huddersfield), A. Thomas (Glamorgan), S. D. Waddy (Brigg), C. M. Warmington (Monmouthshire), J. S. Will (Montrose), H. J. Wilson (Holmfirth), Isaac Wilson (Middlesborough). It will be seen from the above that the working-class members generally voted for the resolution. In the majority was at least one Liberal or rather Liberal Unionist, Mr. E. R. Wodehouse, son of the late Sir Philip Wodehouse, and one of the members for Bath.

THE DEBATE.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, March 13, Mr. Slagg submitted the following motion:—"That in the opinion of this House, the unwise frontier policy of the Government of India is producing grave financial difficulties in that country, leading not only to increased burdens of taxation, but to the extension of the sale of intoxicating liquors for revenue purposes, with serious results to the moral and material welfare of the people." He said that in three years the permanent debt of India had been increased by 14,000,000*l.* The present frontier policy had enormously increased taxation, and that taxation was likely to be added to an extent which the people of India would be unable to bear. We had already added 30,000 men to our Army and 2,000,000*l.* to our annual expenditure on the Army, beyond which he ventured to say that the frontier defences now embarked in would not cost less than 10,000,000*l.* If this enormous and extravagant expenditure was undertaken for the good of the people of India, then, in view of the revenues of that country, he said they would be unable to bear it. If, on the other hand, it was undertaken for Imperial purposes then it ought to become an Imperial charge. (Hear, hear.) Who was responsible for the policy now in mad career on the frontier of Afghanistan? Was that policy the result of recommendations of astute military leaders whose opinions outweighed those of the most brilliant soldiers of past days, or was it the policy of irresponsible politicians, actuated by feelings of Russophobia, wild Jingoism, and a desire for decorations? (Laughter and cheers.) Whoever was the author of this new policy, he would remind the House that the advice of past days was to meet the enemies of India in India itself, leaving to any one who had a taste for such enjoyment the carrying on of operations in a country like Afghanistan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st April 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·847
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8
Dew Point	72·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of Wind.*	N. E. W. WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	193

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Duke of Argyll made a speech on the Union the other evening in the Cambridge Guildhall. In describing "the feelings with which he as a Scotchman approached the question," he said that not very long ago among some family papers he saw an account of things done by those who had gone before him and whose name he bore, which made him desire to see the field of Bannockburn, on which Scotland succeeded in maintaining her independence against the serried ranks of the English army. He went to it and stood where Robert Bruce had stood and where his own ancestors had stood beside him. It was a glorious autumn day, and he recalled incidents of the battle, concluding with the little Bannock running with the best blood of England and France, and he shouted for joy at the remembrance of it.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, MARCH 28.

THE occasion of Colonel and Mrs. Nutt's halt at this place for a short time, *en route* to their summer camp, in the beginning of this week, was turned to account by Maharaja Takhtsingji for the purpose of showing once again the hospitality for which he has a well-earned reputation. His Highness invited the leading residents of the town and suburbs to a delightful evening party to meet Colonel and Mrs. Nutt, the chief feature of which was a native musical entertainment. Almost everywhere—in the Moti Bagh, in the drawing rooms, the portrait hall, the badminton shed, in the gardens—prevailed the strains of native music, and the general effect of the gathering was considerably lightened by the soft radiance of the moonlight. Every one seemed to enjoy himself, and the guests of the evening seemed to be delighted with the entertainment.

On the next day also there was a notable event, namely, the prize-giving at the girls' school. A distinguished audience, headed by his Highness the Maharaja Takhtsingji, was present in the school hall. The proceedings were commenced by the singing of a garbi by a few girls. Among other things the embroidery and needlework of the girls were inspected and admired, as well as the handwriting. Mrs. Nutt, an excellent judge of these things, is reported to have pronounced them good. One of the daughters of his Highness, who has for some time past continued her studies at the school, exhibited some embroidered work, which was very much admired. The young lady, whose presence in the school is a powerful incentive in aid of female education here, and whose father deserves the greatest credit for breaking down the seclusiveness of Rajput girls in this instance, carried away one of the prizes which Mrs. Nutt distributed at the request of the Thakore Saheb. The proceedings ended with a speech from Colonel Nutt, who in well chosen words complimented his Highness on the liberality, support and example with which he encouraged female education—an example which should be followed by other princes in India.

We are now enjoying a rest after the excitement of the Songad fair. The weather here is getting very hot. The new Chief Judge arrived last week and took charge of his appointment. By the way, at the first of the two gatherings above described, a fine stag's head with splendid antlers, and a stuffed panther, which was killed last year at Hathab by the Maharaja, were much admired.

A WHITE ELEPHANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will do the Israelite community a special favour by publishing the following:—

Mr. Haim Samuel, the president of the Israelite school of the Anglo-Jewish Association, Khadack, in his last report admits that the Israelites of Bombay are poor, and still he gets Justice West to request Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy to give a donation of Rs. 500 for the purchase of a pianoforte to teach music to the girls of the school. Does Mr. Haim mean to say that Beni-Israel parents, in spite of their poverty, are in a position to afford the luxury of a piano? I should like to know from Mr. Haim how many Beni-Israel homes contain a piano, and what good he expects to his community in their present state from the teaching of music to his school girls.

To give an instance of the extreme poverty of the Beni-Israels I may quote a very recent instance of a girl from the community, tolerably well educated in English and Marathi, feeling the necessity, for want of a suitable husband, of marrying an illiterate young man earning 8 annas a day. Can such a young man, I ask Mr. Haim—and there are hundreds of such young men—be expected to provide a piano for his wife (if unfortunately for him she be also trained in music)? Mr. Haim, I maintain, in his attempts to teach music to his school girls, is simply inflicting a calamity on his poverty-stricken brethren.

The fund at Mr. Haim's disposal is a public fund, and before any part of it is set aside for any particular purpose, he must satisfy the public that he is not making an ill

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary for India (1) whether the appointment of the Public Service Commission was stated by the Government of India to be preparatory to a further inquiry into Indian affairs; (2) what had been the total cost of that Commission, including the salaries of its official members; (3) how many officers of the Covenanted Civil Service, how many officers of the special or technical departments of the Civil Service, and how many European officers of other uncovenanted departments had seats on that Commission; (4) and whether the Government intended to initiate legislation on the recommendation of that Commission, without further independent inquiry.

In the absence of Sir J. Gorst, Sir J. Fergusson said: (1) My answer to the first paragraph of the question is "Yes;" (2) the cost cannot be ascertained from information at present in the India Office; (3) the Commission was composed of six covenanted civil servants, two High Court judges (one a native), five natives, and two unofficial persons; (4) the Secretary of State will take no action on the report of the Commission till he has received the views of the Government, by whom it is being now considered.

FRONTIER RAILWAY.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what had been the expenditure at least ½ per cent. if the British credit were formally pledged as the security for it. In this way at least a million a year would be saved, and if it be the case that we are really responsible for Indian finance whether we choose to acknowledge it or not, why, in the name of common sense, should this money continue to be squandered? If the Indian Government is to be treated as financially separate from and independent of the British Treasury, then there is no excuse for taxing a section of the British public for the benefit of the Indian railway fund; while on the other hand if British credit is really inextricably involved in that of India, why should millions be wasted by shutting our eyes to facts, and indulging in a stupid policy of make-believe?

Mr. Smith does not appear to have had any idea of the true magnitude of the issues he raised, but he has promised to consult his colleagues on the subject, and their deliverance upon it will be awaited with interest. For the present, we would only add that the policy of exempting Government stores from harbour dues is essentially unsound. The burden of carrying on the public service should be borne by the nation at large, and not imposed upon special bodies or localities.

EGYPTIAN EXILES IN CEYLON.]

In reply to Mr. Labouchere, Sir J. Fergusson said: The petition in question has been received, and has been communicated to the Government of Egypt. No action has at present been taken in the matter, but it is not probable that the sentence passed will be remitted.

RAILWAY IN CEYLON.

In reply to Mr. J. Cameron, Baron H. de Worms said: The Governor of Ceylon has recently been informed that the Secretary of State is now satisfied that the proposed extension of the railway from Nannoya to Haputale, in the island of Ceylon, may be undertaken by the Colonial Government. Consequently no question arises as to the formation of a private company.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether before any action was taken with regard to the report of the Indian Public Service Commission, a Parliamentary inquiry would be instituted; and whether from the Indian Exchequer during the last three years on frontier railways and military works on the north-western frontier.

In the absence of Sir J. Gorst, Sir J. Furgusson said: From the information now in the India office, Rs. 8,500,000 is the best estimate that can be made at present. This must not, however, be relied on as absolutely accurate.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN INDIA.

Mr. Caine asked the Under-Secretary for India what was the total revenue derived from intoxicating liquors in British India for the years 1884-5, 1885-6, 1886-7 and also the number of prosecutions for illicit distillation throughout British India for each year since 1871-2.

In the absence of Sir J. Gorst, Sir J. Fergusson said: The revenue was, in 1884-85—Customs, Rs. 401,000; Excise, Rs. 2,803,000—Rs. 3,204,000; 1885-6—Customs, Rs. 417,000; Excise, Rs. 2,923,000—Rs. 3,340,000. The returns for 1886-7 have not yet been received. The second question cannot be answered from information in the India Office, Excise offences being all lumped together in the returns.

THE TREATY OF GANDAMAK.

Mr. Hunter asked whether any and what alteration had been made in the relations of the Indian Government to the districts of Kurram, Pishin, and Sibi, as fixed by the Treaty of Gandamak.

Sir J. Fergusson: By the Treaty of Gandamak, entered into with the Ameer Yakoob Khan, on May 26, 1879, the districts of Pishin and Sibi were assigned to the British Government, and their revenues, after deducting the charges of the civil administration were to be paid over to the Ameer. But in consequence of themassacre of the English mission at Cabul Sept. 3, 1879, followed by the abdication of Yakoob Khan, the districts in question remained in British occupation, and in 1887 it was found necessary for administrative purposes that they should be formally incorporated into the Indian Empire. They are included under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Beloochistan. When the Kurram Valley was evacuated by the British troops in 1880 the district was handed over to the independent control of the Tussi tribes.

Mr. Hanbury,—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India what contracts for stamps and stamped paper were made with the firm of De la Rue and Co. in the years 1880 or 1881? When do such contracts expire? Whether all or any such contracts were made without competition? What part, if any, officials of the Department of Inland Revenue took in advising the India Office as to making such contracts, and in what capacity? And, whether the India Office has reason to believe that any or all of such contracts have entailed a heavy annual loss to the Indian Exchequer; and, if so, to what extent?

Sir Julian Goldsmid,—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Government has decided upon the replies they will give to the Nizam and other great Indian Princes, who have offered to contribute men and money towards the defence of the frontier; and, whether they have adopted a plan which will utilise these liberal offers.

CONFLICT BETWEEN ZOUAVES AND ITALIANS.

A conflict occurred on March 11 between some Zouaves and a band of Italians at Arles, in which two of the Zouaves were killed. The murderers have been arrested. Great excitement prevails among the inhabitants, and further troubles are feared. A further despatch on March 13 adds:—At Arles yesterday a crowd of about ten thousand people assembled before the Mairie, and demanded that the Italians who, during the conflict between Italians and Zouaves at that place, murdered two of the latter, should be handed over to them to be summarily dealt with. A guard of twenty-five soldiers proved powerless to protect the prisoners, one of whom was almost strangled by the infuriated populace. A gendarme and a non-commissioned officer were wounded in the *melee*. The prisoners, however, were not given up. This morning the French workmen of the town made an attack upon the Italians, who are employed in the dikes of the Rhone. One man was almost beaten to death, but the others succeeded in making their escape. The funeral of the murdered Zouaves took place at ten o'clock this morning, twenty thousand persons being present. The mayor, who delivered a speech, urged the people to remain calm, and the contractors promised that they would expel all Italians from their works.

"Atlas" in the *World* says:—I hear, on undoubted authority, that the Government have decided to abandon the island of Ascension as a naval station; which, of course, is tantamount to abandoning it altogether, for the island itself (a fact of which, perhaps, few people are aware) neither ranks as a colony nor as a dependency of the Crown, but as a ship, and is under the administration of the Lords of the Admiralty. The officer administering the government of the island is, of course, always a naval man, and he acts directly under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief at Simon's Bay. About forty years ago quantities of trees and plants from Kew were sent out to Ascension, with the result that fresh vegetation sprang up to the island, and with the further not unnatural result that, for the first time in its history, rain began to fall there. There is excellent wild-fowl and pheasant shooting in Ascension, and it is from the north-west and south-east bays of the island that most of our finest turtle comes. These are facts, however, scarcely likely to weigh with the Admiralty as against the cost of keeping up a station which can only be of value for coaling purposes. After the end of the present year St. Helena will be the only British coaling station between Madeira and the Cape; and although this will, no doubt, be ample for naval purposes, it cannot but be at times extremely inconvenient to the Cape mail steamers and other merchant-shipping craft.

A "BLIZZARD" IN NEW YORK.

New York experienced on Monday, March 12, what every one declares to be the worst storm they have ever known—in fact a veritable Dakota blizzard. The air was filled with snow flying before the wind at the rate of sixty miles an hour. It was impossible (the *Standard's* correspondent says) in the street to keep the eyes open, and almost impossible to walk. Those who did venture out of doors were to be seen clinging to trees for support against the gale, or turning breezy corners upon their hands and knees. Vehicular traffic was totally suspended. Huge snow-ploughs, drawn along the tramways by a score of horses, had to be abandoned in the streets. The tramcar-drivers unhitched their teams of three horses, and left the cars wherever they happened to be. Unbroken drifts, as high as the hips, or even in some cases up to the shoulders, filled nine-tenths of the shop-doors along Broadway. Nothing was done at the banks, for lack both of clerks and customers. The Stock Exchange stopped business by formal resolution, the first time that such a step has been taken. The *Daily News'* correspondent gives the following account of the storm:—

The city lies helpless in the grip of a genuine Western "blizzard." It began at midnight, and when the city awoke the streets were filled with huge banks of snow. The wind was blowing a gale; the air was so thick with snow that it was impossible to see for any distance. When people ventured into the streets the wind took away their breath. The snow blinded their eyes and progress was almost a physical impossibility. Not a train, car, or omnibus was able to run. The elevated railroad attempted to run, but by eight o'clock was completely blocked. The trains were standing in lines, miles long, filled with impatient merchants, bankers, and brokers striven to get to town to business. It was difficult to realize for some time that a great city could be made so helpless. Passengers got into the cars for three or four hours, hoping to be able to proceed. The wind blew so hard that it shook the railway carriages, and caused the whole structure to tremble. Long after the hope of getting on had gone, the passengers hesitated to leave the cars, because the blinding snow made the task of reaching home not only difficult but dangerous. They ventured out by twos and threes, ploughing their way through drifts which stood from five to ten feet deep along the Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and all the great thoroughfares, to the nearest hotels and club-houses. When they reached them their hair and beards were masses of ice and snow, making them look like visitors from the Arctic regions. Here and there cabs were seen, with horses covered with sleet and the drivers almost blinded with the snow, struggling to make headway. Only a few people succeeded in reaching their business places. About twenty men were at the Stock Exchange at the hour of openning, and the Exchange adjourned, deliveries to be made to-morrow. None of the other Exchanges transacted business. The banks were not opened. All the trains from the outside districts are blockaded, as the storm extends over a wide area; and it is thought that many other cities are in the same condition as New York.

During the wildest part of the storm a train ran into the rear of another on the Third Avenue elevated line. The excitement thus caused was terrific. The engineer was killed and a number of persons hurt.

New York was still paralyzed on Tuesday by the effects of the "blizzard." The *Daily News'* correspondent says:—

The snow ceased falling during the night, but the thermometer fell to 5 deg above zero, and the wind continues high. No business has been transacted to-day on the Exchanges, and they adjourned after short sittings. Few people were able to get to town this morning, as no trams were running, and only a few of the elevated trains were moving. The only way to reach the lower part of the city was by private sleighs or by walking. Broadway and the Fifth Avenue presented a novel spectacle with sleighs ploughing their way through the huge drifts in the middle of the thoroughfares, while long lines of pedestrians tramped along on both sides. It is believed that the snow is piled six and ten feet high in the gutters. Some houses had their front steps completely buried from sight. Few shops were open in any part of the city, and the large commercial houses did not attempt to do business. No drays can be used, and traffic of all kinds is completely suspended. It is doubtful if New York has been so quiet for a quarter of a century as it was on Monday night, when scarcely a human being, save the policemen, was moving in the streets. Not a train entered by any railway, and the ferry-boats were frozen up. During the forenoon to-day the movements of all kinds were comparatively slight. Few of the Brooklyn ferry-boats are running being frozen up. In fact the Eas-River itself is frozen so solidly below the bridge that many people crossed on the ice. No suburban trains were able to get in, and only a few North River ferry-boats have been running. The milk-supply of the city, which comes by the railway, is entirely cut off. The hotels and restaurants have great difficulty in obtaining provisions and coal. The telegraph-wires are down in nearly all directions. There has been no communication with Washington for two days. The storm extended over a wide area, and Philadelphia and the eastern cities are almost equal sufferers with New York from the terrific "blizzard." It is reported from Canada that all the trains on the Canadian Pacific are stopped. No trains have reached this city over the New York Central line since Sunday. Many were blockaded just outside the city limits loaded with passengers, who remained in the carriages all day Monday and last night in the bitter cold. They were taken away in carriages and sleighs this morning. Some of the drifts are nine feet deep, and the railway officials do not expect to send out a train to-day. The stations are crowded with people eager to get away. No mails have been received at the post-office since Sunday, and none have been sent.

Among other particulars given, it is mentioned that the lowest temperature recorded during the storm was five above zero, and the greatest velocity of the wind was forty-eight miles per hour. The total depth of the snow-fall was 2ft. on the level. The oldest inhabitant remembers nothing similar, nor can any record of such a storm be found. Houses are entered by means of tunnels through the snow. Drifts have been formed in several quarters of the city, and here and there a stranded wagon or horse-car is seen; while sign-posts and awnings are down in all directions, some of the largest and heaviest blocking the side-walks. Athletes, by special permission, tried to cross Brooklyn Bridge, the promenade being closed to the general public. Only one succeeded; he sank exhausted, being unable to move during the last quarter of a mile, and doubtless would have perished if he had not been assisted by police from the New York side. From thirty to fifty dollars were paid for cabs in urgent cases, and even that was declined for distances over three miles. Trains with two and three locomotives have been unable to force a passage out of the Grand Central Depot. Hundreds of men with shovels stopped work, and could not be induced to clear the way for trains. Amusing stories are told of passengers who danced all night in the ferry-houses, or talked and played cards in boats or cars whenever they stuck fast in drifts or ice-floes. Several persons were frozen to death.

THE SULLIVAN MITCHELL PRIZE-FIGHT.

The prize-fight between J. L. Sullivan and C. Mitchell for 1,000*l.* came off on March 10 at a secluded spot near Creil, about thirty miles from Paris. The place chosen was on Baron Rothschild's training-ground, a short distance from Chantilly, where, behind some buildings and among thick woods, the ring was pitched. Fine weather prevailed during the morning. About twelve o'clock the men arrived, and when all was in readiness the gathering numbered forty-one persons, including the seconds and officials. Before the fight began Sullivan offered to bet 500*l.* on himself, but Mitchell refused the wager. At 12-52 the men faced each other. After they had been fighting for an hour rain began to fall, a cold wind blew, and the ground became very slippery. Sullivan endeavoured to force the fighting; but Mitchell's tactics appeared to be to tire out the American, whose blows he avoided by retreating, dodging, or dropping. After thirty-nine rounds, lasting three hours and eleven minutes, had been fought, Mitchell's second suggested to Sullivan that he should make it a "draw." To this the American assented, and the fight was brought to a close, the combatants shaking hands. The principals, having dressed themselves, the whole party left the battle-ground in carriages. The majority elected to journey to Paris by way of Creil, but had not proceeded far when gendarmes appeared and arrested all of them except one man, who ran away. A shot was fired in the air to alarm him; but as he did not stop a second was fired at his body though, as he took to the wood at Apremont, he escaped. The prisoners, including both Sullivan and Mitchell, were taken to Senlis and lodged in gaol at that place. After being detained for several hours they were all liberated. The pugilists with their friends arrived in London on the 12th. Mitchell had a nasty black eye, but otherwise seemed in capital health and spirits. He drove off with his father-in-law to his residence at St. John's Wood. Sullivan showed no traces of the fight.

ADMIRALTY ADMINISTRATION.

On the motion to go into committee of supply on the Navy Estimates, Lord C Beresford called attention to the system of administration at the Admiralty, and moved that the allocation of authority in Russia was now undoubtedly nearer to India than she was formerly; but there was no difference in the geography of Afghnistan, nor was he aware that there was any augmentation of her natural resources or any increase in the amiability of her inhabitants. An Indian frontier, or any frontier, within our own territory in India was past praying for. We had not only entered Afghanistan and had made Quettah our headquarters, but we were at this moment busily engaged in piercing the last barrier that separated us from the territories of the Ameer. He asked the House whether they were willing to sanction a policy which would carry them further, and establish their headquarters at Candahar. No doubt hon. members opposite would approve and applaud: they would go to Candahar and Herat, or for that matter to the North Pole, or anywhere else where it was the obvious duty of a Jingo to go. But were the members on the Opposition side of the House willing to approve of such a policy? If they were, why did they turn the Tory Government out in 1880? Then, with regard to Burma, £19,000,000 had already been spent, and to cut down forests, make roads, and establish order in Upper Burma it would cost at least as much more. Our position as regard Russia and China, he contended, was absolutely worse than it formerly was. We were at the mercy of any attack they might choose to direct against us. Our security depended upon the goodwill of Russia and China, and if these two Powers were simultaneously to attack us it seemed to him that we should have to retire both from Afghanistan and from Upper Burma. It had been said that a great deal of our outlay in India had been undertaken for the purposes of trade. If we were to obtain good and expanding markets, we ought to see that our Indian fellow subjects enjoyed the fullest possible amount of happiness and prosperity, and the least degree of harassing taxation. The resources of India ought to be developed in a prudent, business like manner. That England would hold India, at least until the people of that country could govern themselves, he had no doubt. But surely, out of 250 millions enough loyal and contented men could be found to defend their country against any possible danger, without our incurring the vast responsibilities to which he had referred. They would be more likely to find those loyal and contented men in the hour of need if they took pains now to govern that country with prudence, economy, and justice. (Cheers.)

Lord R. Churchill said two subjects of great importance had been mixed up together, which had not the remotest connection one with the other. The hon. member for Burnley had imported into the whole of his speech an amount of what he could only call partisan ferocity (oh), which was the last spirit in the world that ought to be applicable to the discussion of Indian affairs. He had not supported any of his statements or opinions by a single item of fact. He declined to follow the hon. member (Mr. Caine), though the moral effect of the operation of the Excise in India was a subject well meriting the attention of the House, but it could not be mixed up with any other question. Just as did the subject brought forward by the hon. member for Burnley, so did the question of the excise law require to be discussed with sanity and common sense, and not with the amount of heated—he would almost say fanatical—enthusiasm which the hon. gentleman opposite seemed to be unable to refrain from importing into any discussion where intoxicating liquors were concerned. In reference to the motion, no one would deny that the frontier policy of the Government of India was the cause of financial difficulty, but on the adjective "unwise" he had some remarks to offer. The hon. member had asked who was responsible for that policy. Generally speaking, the House of Commons was responsible. It was rather late in the day for the hon. member to come down as if he had never had an opportunity before to denounce the Government of India for incurring that large expenditure. Nothing was kept back, and the hon. member and all his Party acquiesced in the necessity of the policy. The Estimates laid before the House had been adhered to in the main. Why was it an unwise policy? What was the state of the frontier at that time? We were as near a war with Russia as well could be. The hon. gentleman the member for Burnley (Mr. Slagg) insinuated that the object of the expenditure was to enable us to enter Afghanistan and carry on a war with Russia in the neighbourhood of Herat. The object of those frontier defences was precisely the reverse. It was to enable us to wait with security and confidence the entry of the Russian Army into India. (Cheers). He quite admitted that the proposed tunnel through the Kojak Range, which would cost over a million and a half and take two or three years to construct, was a matter which ought to be considered by the House (Hear, hear.) It was a most serious expenditure, and very solid reasons ought to be laid before the House before ratifying the action of the Indian Government. It could not be said that expenditure on railways was unwise or unproductive. It might not be productive now, but in course of time the railways might pay. Besides, where there was a great extent of frontier, railways were required in order to enable troops to be moved about with anything like rapidity. The view of the hon. gentleman that the policy of the Government in 1885 was an aggressive policy was a mistake. The hon. gentleman, alluding to the annexation of Upper Burma, said it would ultimately cost 15,000,000*l.* He believed that to be a most tremendous exaggeration. He doubted whether the cost up to the present time exceeded 4,000,000*l.* Although at present there was a yearly, deficit, he believed the time would come when the Burmese Administration would be self-supporting, and pay a considerable surplus into the Indian Exchequer. Whether he looked at the annexation of Burma or the policy of the frontier defences he considered them both of the utmost gratification. (Cheers.) He believed that was a policy which reflected the highest credit on the Administration which sanctioned it, and on the House of Commons which ratified it. He was certain such policy would add to the security and prosperity of the Indian Empire. (Cheers.) Neither policy could have been avoided by any wise Government. They were both rendered inevitable by the circumstances of the time. He now came to the statement of the hon. member that the frontier expenditure was causing great financial difficulties in India. He (Lord R. Churchill) looked upon the financial situation in India as most grave—(hear, hear,) He doubted whether it could well be graver, and it must receive without delay the most careful and concentrated attention of Parliament. (Hear, hear). What was the financial state of India, looked at broadly? It was this. The Famine Fund of 2,000,000*l.* was gone, and not only so, but the Government of India had to fall back upon the ultimate source of taxation—the increase of the duty on salt (hear, hear)—a step which only the most desperate financial condition could warrant. (Cheers.) The increase of that tax had been regarded by successive Governments as the last resort in case of war, and yet the Government of India had been compelled to increase it in times of peace, so that it would yield 1,700,000*l.* Nothing could be more startling in the history of Indian finance than those two facts. The Government of India had done more. They had imposed a small tax on petroleum, which would largely fall on the poor. And yet, in spite of all this, the Finance Minister of India was barely able to show a surplus, or if he did, it was so small as not to be worthy of the name. More than that, the railway enterprise had come to an end. There was nothing more important, for the future of India than that the railway enterprise should be encouraged and pushed on, but owing to financial conditions it had been checked, and was not likely to be pursued in the next two years. Owing to the necessity for increased expenditure on the military forces, on the defences of the frontier, owing to the annexation of Burma (Radical cheers), and owing to the fall of silver, the Government of India had come absolutely to the end of its taxation resources. That being so, was he not justified in saying that the financial state of India was bad, and that never had we approached a position so grave since we had taken India over? There were certain remedies proposed. The hon. member for Burnley would evacuate Burma, and put an end to the frontier defences. That was his remedy. But there was one remedy which the hon. gentleman carefully abstained from suggesting, and he did not wonder at it, considering the pressure which had been put on the Government by Lancashire to repeal the duty on cotton goods, which he (Lord R. Churchill) thought from the Indian point of view was a most cruel and unjust act. There was another remedy which had not yet been tried, and which was most unpopular in the House of Commons, and that was the remedy of economy and retrenchment. (Cheers). The increased cost of the Administration in India from 1870 to 1885 was startling. There was a total of 7,990,000*l.* of increase in fifteen years. That was where large economies might and must be effected. (Cheers.) These matters required the attention of a Select Committee of the House. (Cheers.) The public works in India were a very large source of expenditure, but in one sense they were profitable. There was one feature about the debt of India which differed from every other country in the world. The debt of India was almost wholly represented by assets, while the debt of every other country consisted of money which had been wasted in war, or to meet deficits. Out of the Indian Debt of 160,000,000*l.*, no less than 140,000,000*l.* was represented by public works; that was what caused Indian credit to command such a good price in the market. The branches in which the Indian Government must be made to be economical were those of administration and unproductive public works. Pressure, he thought, could only be applied to the Indian Government either by some Resolution of the House of Commons, or the nomination of a Committee to investigate Indian finance. That was the only way in which the Indian Government could be forced to mak... doubtedly they co... to enter into the ... of the expenditu... questions and int... to the policy purs... War. At that time ... which might have ... the time. Russia ... their Indian fron... within 300 or 400 ... by modern mea... Very impossible ... forces against th... and it was worth ... whether it was wise ... which, if unwise ... force Russia to ... precipitate, her ... because India ... length that night. If we answered ... the House should ... the connection between Indian ... foreign policy was very close, and that if they ... intended to pursue a policy in Europe which threw financial burdens on India they would have ... to come to the consideration whether they ought not to give direct financial help to India. (Hear, hear.) Those were matters which the House would have to consider some time or other. For the moment the Indian Government must be taught economy, and must be made to adopt a policy of retrenchment, because if they did not, seeing all taxation resources were now at an end, they would be approaching a financial condition not far removed from actual insolvency. (Cheers.)

Sir G. Campbell having made some remarks, Sir J. Gorst said that with regard to the frontier policy, the present defensive works were recommended by a strong and searching ... committee of experts in India, under the ... of the noble lord (Lord R. Churchill) and ... the Government of which the noble lord was ... a member. The works were entirely within the ... dominions of British India, and ... none in Afghanistan. The object of ... these defensive works was to remove, as far as possible, the temptation to anybody to invade British India. As to their cost, the Scinde and Pishin Railway ... undertaken, on political grounds, in 1880, and the ... mission continued till 1883. No doubt ... added to its cost. When the works were resumed ... instructions were given to carry them on with the greatest possible expedition. One political result which ... followed the making of the railway was that between 35,000 and 40,000 Afghans had been employed ... wages on the works since November, 1885; and ... these men, on returning to their native villages ... carried with them a strong sense of the justice and benevolence of British Power. (Hear, hear.) It was a common error to suppose that the frontier of India was identical with that of Afghanistan. All down the frontier of India, with the exception of a very small space, the dominions of the Ameer of Cabul and of India were separated by a tribe of independent tribes; and he might say, generally, that we were now in peace and friendship and on the most cordial relations with all those tribes. (Hear, hear.) There was the Khyber Pass Militia, paid from funds provided by us, which rendered that Pass, formerly a terror of any traveller, one of the safest. Under the treaty of Gandamak we obtained the control of all the passes and the right to enter into relations with all those tribes, and ... we had ... already availed ourselves. Reference ... the frontier of Burma. On that frontier we had not spent a halfpenny. In fact, it was not quite certain where the frontier of Burma was. There had been a convention entered into between Great Britain and China of the most friendly character, which would secure that the frontier would be marked out with the joint consent of the British and Chinese Governments, but the frontier between British India and that part of the world was as yet entirely undetermined. With regard to the speech of the noble Lord the member for Paddington, he felt sure he expressed the sentiments of the Secretary of State for India when he said that that speech would be most salutary to the Government of India. (Hear, hear.) He thought the noble Lord took rather too gloomy a view of the actual results of Indian administration under the present financial embarrassments. He was afraid that without some great alteration in regard to the revenues of India we were at the end of our resources. (Hear, hear.) Nobody was more alive to that fact than the Secretary of State for India, and no effort would be spared to bring the Governments of India, if necessary, to the recognition of that fact. He admitted that the position was one deserving of consideration, but he thought there was no ground for grave alarm. With regard to the question of excise, he must protest against the assumption that the Government had an excise policy or system in India, because the whole excise system was not one of general government but was purely a provincial matter. The circumstances were so different in the different provinces that it was quite impossible for the system to become uniform. The fact was that the whole of the criticism made on the excise in India was a criticism on the system in Bengal. Some years ago that system was very unsatisfactory; but an improvement had taken place, the Report of an Excise Commission which sat some years ago having been acted upon ever since. The total consumption of spirits in Bengal was very small, compared with what it was in England, and there had been a reduction in the number of shops where drink was sold. It was the extreme cheapness of the liquor which was the great difficulty in enforcing temperance in India. There was no ground for alarm as to any increase of drinking habits being general throughout India.

At twenty minutes to nine o'clock an unsuccessful attempt was made to count out the House.

Mr. B. Smith said that the noble Lord (Churchill) was a preacher, but not a practiser of economy. One of the chief causes of the present lamentable condition of Indian finance was the policy pursued by the noble Lord when Secretary for India. (Hear, hear.) It was the noble Lord who added 30,000 men to the Indian Army, and 2,000,000*l.* a year to the expenses of that army. It was the noble Lord also who annexed Burma, thereby adding another 2,000,000*l.* a year to the expenditure of India, whose public Debt, uncovered by assets of any kind, was no less than 160,000,000*l.* The system of raising revenue upon the sale of intoxicating drink was attended with terrible results, material and moral.

Sir W. Temple said the hon. member (Mr. Caine) had returned from a voyage round the world, having spent a month in India, where he said the question which impressed itself upon his mind was that of the liquor traffic. There had undoubtedly of late years been an addition to the excess revenues of India, but that was chiefly, owing to an enhancement of prices, while an increase in consumption of liquor was due to greater prosperity in the country and the growth of the population. Drinking was nothing new among the people of India. If there was a practice of immemorial antiquity in India it was that of drinking. (Laughter and cheers.) But in justice to the inhabitants of that great country, he must say that in the main they were wonderfully temperate, because it was in the towns only that there was any excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors. With regard to the speech of the hon. member for Burnley, he could assure him that in India we had not moved one inch beyond our own frontier. We were once in Afghanistan, but we had gone back from it, and we meant now to stay on our own territory. As long as we kept to our frontier, could there be any mistake in standing firm there, armed as we ought to be armed, and supported, as of old, by the British Lion and the Indian Tiger? (Cheers.) The hon. member for Burnley had expressed fears that we had designs on Candahar. He could assure the hon. member that there was nothing further removed from the intentions of the Government of India than an advance on Candahar. What might happen in the event of a war with Russia—a death struggle between the British Lion and the Russian Bear for domination in Asia—he could not say. The limits of taxation in India had not yet been reached, and he hoped they might never be. If the necessity arrived there was a margin yet. The income-tax was only 2½ per cent., and it could bear much more. Although he deprecated any raising of the salt-tax, it might yet be increased, and tobacco was still untaxed. He earnestly hoped that the necessity for the adoption of the ... might never arise, but the resources of civilis... were not exhausted.

Sir C. Kay-Shuttleworth asked for assurances that it was not intended to go beyond our own frontier, as it was of the highest military importance that our present friendly relations with Afghanistan should be maintained unimpaired.

The discussion was continued by Mr. J. M. Maclean and Mr. Bryce.

Sir E. Hamley said that events of the past made it clear that Russia was prepared, as she was prepared now, whenever her policy needed it, to put pressure upon England through our Indian frontier. A railway now ran through the Caucasus, and the garrison of the Caucasus could easily put into the field an advanced force of 50,000 men, as was proved in the last war, and of course that army could be reinforced from Southern Russia. As to Northern Russia it was traversed by canals and railways, and when Russia pleased, all her immense force in men and material could be concentrated on the Caspian. A great trade had of late sprung up on the Caspian, which was covered with steamers, and any number of troops could easily be transported to the other shore. On that other shore was a railway, the construction of which had been persistently pressed towards the Afghan frontier. As he said, this country through which the railway runs was peopled by hostile tribes, but they were no longer hostile. Russia had subdued them, and they were ready no doubt to become a willing auxiliary. General Skobelef, who reduced them to submission, had left a memorandum respecting the invasion of India, in one passage of which he said that he would propose to organise forces of Asiatic cavalry and hurl them against the frontier of India under the banner of blood and rapine, and thus bring back the times of Tamerlane. Well, that programme did not sound exactly in accord with civilised ideas of warfare, but he had no doubt it was a programme which would be a great attraction for those truculent horsemen who have hitherto lived by violence, and the probabilities were that we should see a Russian army advancing on India, preceded by swarms of Turcoman cavalry so long as Russia was behind the Caspian, Persia had no special reason to fear her, but now, when she was enfolded and overshadowed by this great Power by means of the railway which runs along the whole length of a northern frontier of Persia, which it could invade at a hundred points, we must expect that Persia would listen only to the dictates of her fears and her necessities. Considering the nature of these facts, it would be seen that Russia had had a great deliberate plan, a stupendous plan, if we considered the extent of the space and the interests involved—a plan, too, which she had been executing with astonishing constancy; and, whatever else we might think of Russia it must be admitted that she was a Power that knew her own mind. In these circumstances, if, as was proposed, we were to let her alone to do as she pleased, the chances were that if she should find occasion to threaten our frontier she would begin by the invasion of Afghanistan, and when she had possessed herself of the three corner cities of Herat, Cabul, and Candahar, she would in the space between them, proceed to create an advance base of operations by filling it with immense supplies of men and material for a campaign against India. This was the programme that our Indian officers had had to face, and he would, for a moment, place the House in their position. Halfway down the upper part of the Indus was a great mass of mountainous country, having a great depth of passes 200 or 300 miles in length, and thus it formed a natural rampart; and so long as we watched the issue on the banks of the Indus we might be satisfied that the invader would only attempt an entrance at its own peril. But half-way down this natural rampart ceased, and the lower part of the Indus down to Kurrachee had for its right bank a great plain stretching away up to Candahar, presenting no serious obstacles to the march of an army. If we were to await Russia behind the Indus we should certainly, in the event he had been imagining, find her coming down this plan, and should she succeed in planting herself there she would be able to operate with enormous advantage. The railway ran up the banks of the Indus, meeting the railway coming from Calcutta and passing on, so that they would be able to concentrate the resources of Bengal and the resources from England by Kurrachee. From this point the railway ran on to Quetta, and they were now engaged in constructing an entrenched camp which would enable them to defend themselves against an enemy of greater force than could be brought against them and protect this important line of communication. They might thus hope to give tranquillity to India for generations. This entrenched camp was not far distant from Candahar, and surely it could not be considered an offensive movement if they took precaution to anticipate an enemy there who threatened Afghan territory. He would ask the House to consider the importance of those railways in pushing on to the support of their Afghan ally and to meet Russia. In previous campaigns they drew their supplies through pack animals of all kinds taken from the neighbouring districts. The destruction of these animals which took place in the campaigns conducted by Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir Donald Stewart was terrible and shocking.

In fact, he believed there was little doubt that they might have made the railways at a less cost than the price of the animals. That was not all, for the districts from which the animals were taken never recovered the loss to their trade and agriculture. He had endeavoured to set forth these few facts. He did not know whether many persons in the House or in the country would consider that this decried plan, this scientific policy, was a wise and sagacious policy; but if they were to hold India at all it must be held by that plan and no other. (Cheers.) The best thing to hope for India was that plan should be completed with all possible rapidity. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Fergusson said that the excise was local tax, devoted to local purposes, and had, therefore, nothing to do with the financial policy of the Government. He hoped that the discussion had removed from the mind of the hon. member (Mr. Slagg) some prejudices that he had expressed, not for the first time, in this Debate. The hon. member seemed to have rooted in his mind the impression that the Government laboured, not for the benefit of India, but carried out a narrow and prejudiced policy. The statement of the hon. member that the Government had carried their railway into Afghanistan had been shown to be absolutely unfounded. The Government had no intention of crossing the British frontier, and there was not the slightest ground for the idea that in strengthening our Empire by a well-defended frontier we were holding out defiance to or were distrusting any other country. The definition of the frontier and the construction of the railway had improved the credit of India, and had called forth expressions of loyalty from native princes such as had not been known in the previous history of the empire. The policy of the Government was far-reaching and statesmanlike. Only in 1885 expenses were incurred that would have completed the railway which would be of such benefit to India. The Under-Secretary of State had not been able to inform the House fully as to the licences given in Burma, but the Government of India had given stringent orders that no opium licences be given in Burma except in parts where there was a Chinese population. Hon. members who stayed a month in India should be cautious how they believed stories against Englishmen who had a high sense of duty, and desired to elevate and ameliorate the condition of the people of India.

Mr. Childers confessed his inability to support a proposition which declared our frontier policy unwise. Mr. Caine moved that the question be now put. The Motion was carried without a division. The House then divided. For the Motion 73; against 122; majority against 50.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, March 13.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Second-Lieut F Washington Lethbridge has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Gentleman Cadet Thomas Gordon Blois-Johnson, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut E L Williams, seconded.

The Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut H J Macandrew has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The E Y Regt—Lieut, A P D C Stuart has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Leicestershire Regt—The undermentioned officers have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps: Second Lieut Daniel Richard Adye, Second Lieut R E Chaplin.

The South Wales Borderers—The undermentioned Second Lieuts have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—J P C Hennessy, Thomas Stirling Marquis.

The Welsh Regt—Second Lieut Hugh Morris Allen has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—The undermentioned Second Lieuts have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—C D Lester, G R de H Smith.

The Northamptonshire Regt—The following officers have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut H Vickers, Second Lieut E E Beddek.

The Manchester Regt—The following Second Lieuts have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—F Shakespear, A G de V Chichester, Gentleman cadet Arthur William Valentine Plunkett, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut H C Tytler, seconded.

The York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut A C Le Bailly has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut Frederic Nuthall Burton has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Second Lieut Myles Frederick A Sexton has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

2nd West India Regt—Lieut B Trydell has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut-General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, KCB, KCMG, Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery, who became liable to retirement on account of non-employment on Oct. 25, 1887, is exempted from such retirement under the provisions of Article 95 of the Royal Warrant of Nov 15, 1887, until July 31, 1870.

ARMY OFFICE, PALL MALL, 16th March, 1888.

The following Promotions to take place in succession Lieut-Genl Sir E B Hamley, KCB. KCMG, Col-Comdt, Royal Artillery, borne Supernumerary to the Establishment:—Major-Genl G Le M Tupper, R A, Commanding Troops, Woolwhich Dist, to be Lieut-Genl. Col Richard Oldfield, R A, to be Major-General.

The undermentioned Lieut-Colonels to be Colonels:—W E Lockhart, Royal (late Madras) Artillery; Ge B Macdonell, Royal (late Madras) Artillery; P H. Greig, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery; W H Sandham Royal (late Bombay,) Artillery; H Hildyard Murray, Royal (late Bengal, Artillery.

FORTHCOMING E...

Apl. 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
Opening of Sea Entrance, ... Indian Manufacturing Co.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 2... Corporation Meeting, 4 p.m. Lecture, Free Church, 8-30 p.m.
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 5 p...
Viceroy arrives at Sutna.
„ 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
Bhownugger Cotton Manufact... Co., 3 p.m.
Vice

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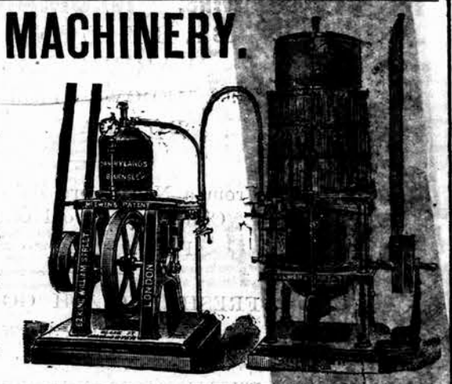

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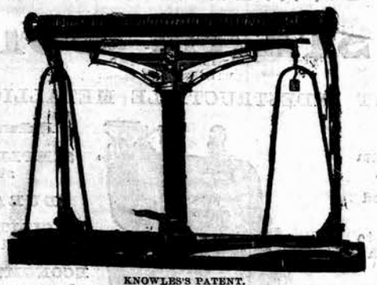

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mahlo	Katigoura
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hilli Gate	Koerun
Coorla	Ubanmee	Budlapoor	Badnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
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Tannahat	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Damergau
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Naidongree	Pachmari)	Pemmulwaree	Shahabadabe
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Pimpora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Gyrapore
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Marine Line	Goolwood	Broacha	Nariad
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It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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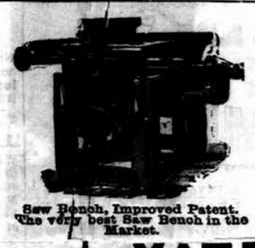

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